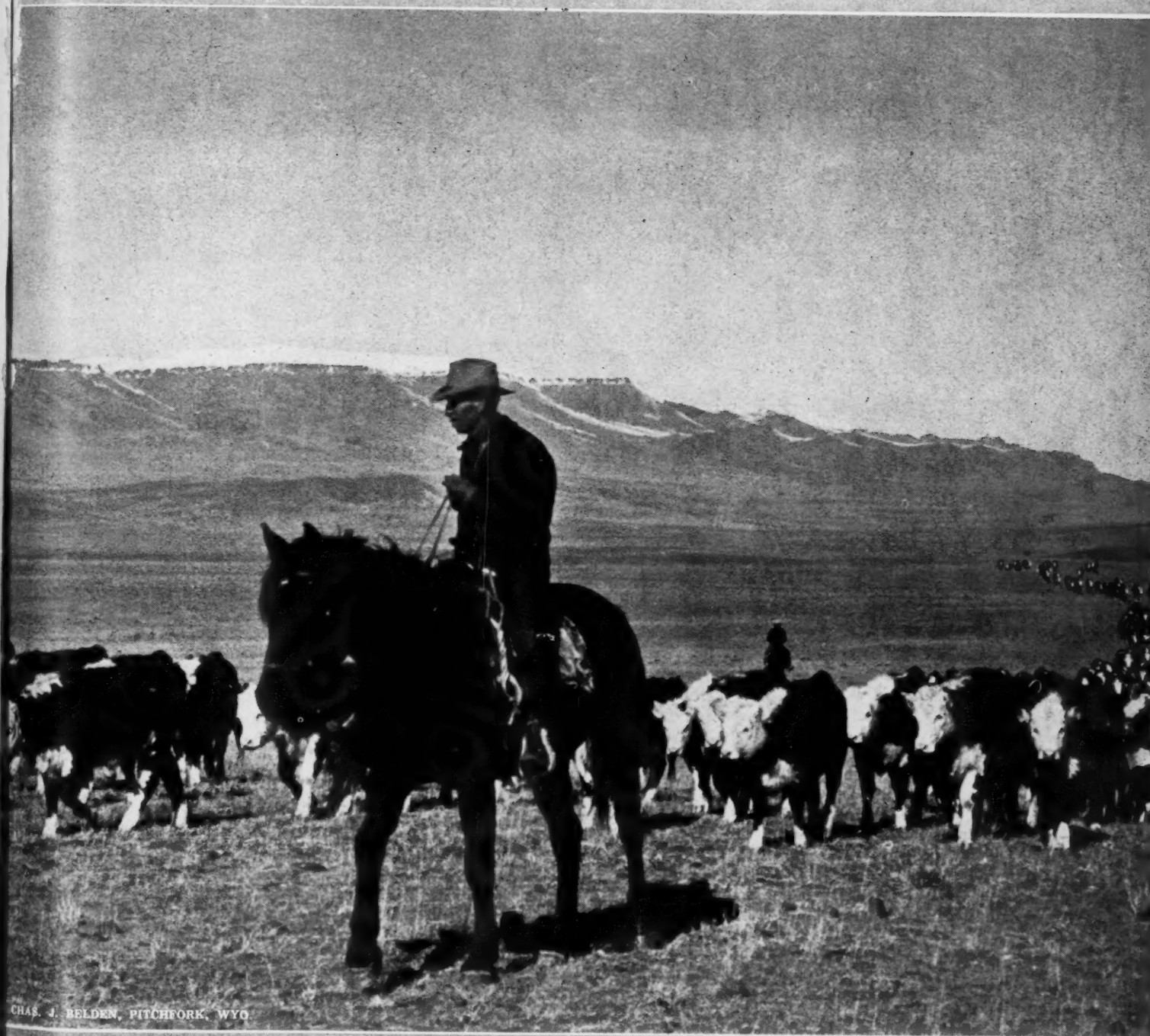


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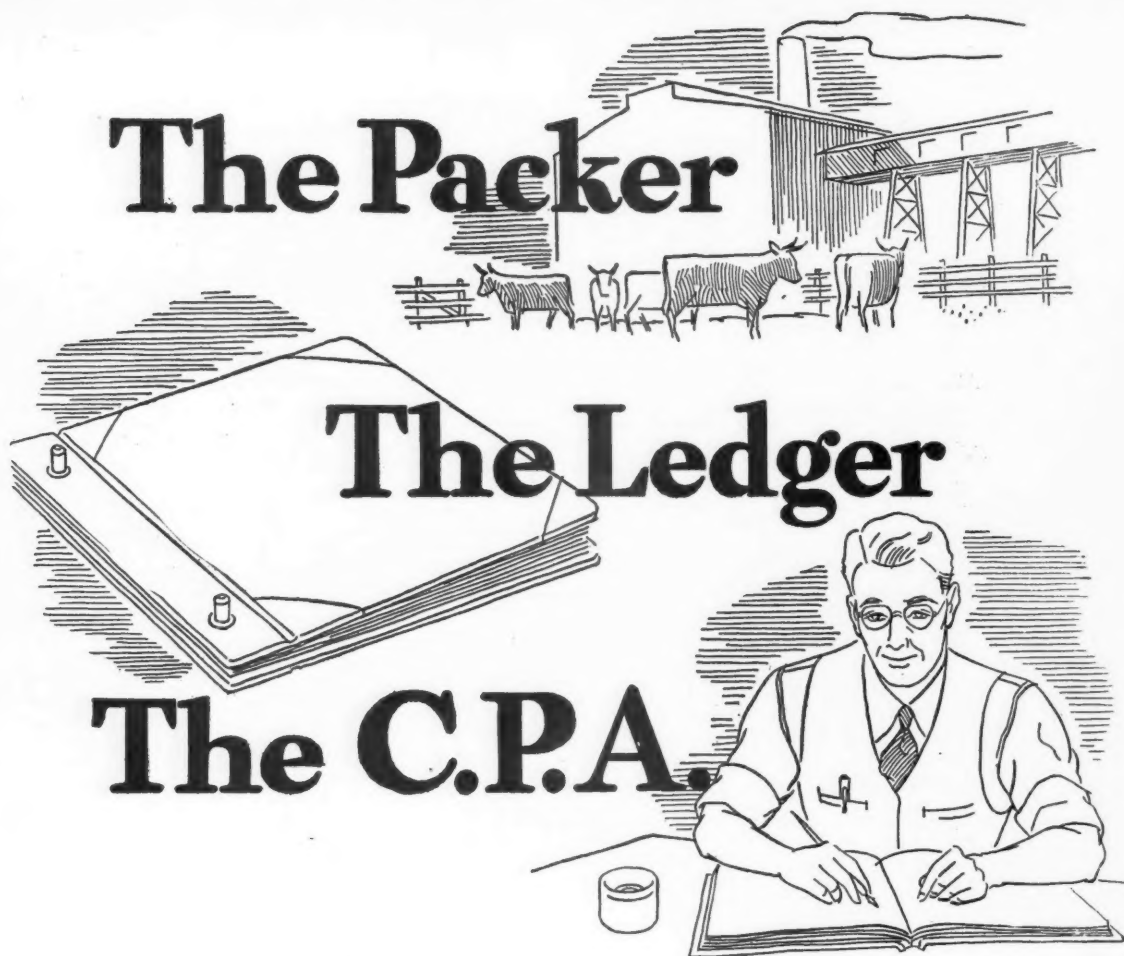
AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



CHAS. J. BELDEN, PITCHFORK, WYO.

THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

FEBRUARY 1944



Every farm, city and town business should keep books. Swift & Company would have to whether it wanted to or not. It must make accurate reports to its 60,000 shareholders, must know whether it is making or losing money. And then, at the end of the year the company must make accurate statements of the year's results to the United States Government for income tax returns as well as for other purposes.

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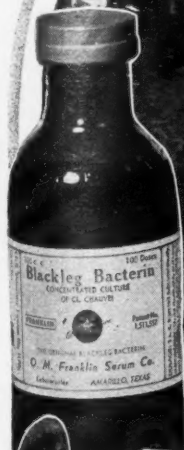
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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Franklin Blackleg Bacterin

Concentrated Culture 1 cc Dose

The ratio of killed cultures being condensed to more than 10 to 1, it is easy to understand why the Franklin small dose confers such dependable and lasting immunity.

10c a dose with quantity discounts.

Double Protection for the Price of One

We are now producing a combination product known as Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin which contains a full dose for Blackleg as well as a full dose for Malignant Edema. Clostridium Chauvei is the causative organism of Blackleg; Clostridium Septicus is the causative organism of Malignant Edema. Our continuous and extensive research and progress in production efficiency makes this additional protection available to the stockmen at no additional cost.

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Pseudodiphthericum Bacterin

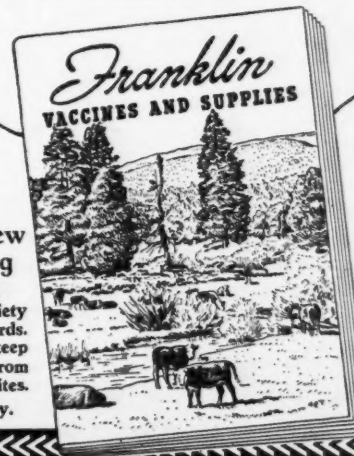
Each dose of this product contains the same killed cultures of the Hemorrhagic Septicemia organism as a full dose of Franklin Concentrated Culture Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin, and in addition it contains the killed bacteria of the pseudodiphthericum organism isolated from Pulmonary Edema in cattle.

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Franklin Bacterin (Bovine) Formula 3 contains a variety of killed cultures of organisms most commonly associated with Calf Scour and is used as an aid in the control of infectious scours in new-born calves, dysentery of older calves, calf pneumonia and other bacterial infections.

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Big New
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Shows a wide variety of reliable safeguards. Helps stockmen keep down their losses from disease and parasites.

Send postal today.



This farm boy stopped bullets intended for you

Joe Martinez, Colorado farm boy, his battalion bogged down under withering fire from Jap positions on Attu, arose alone and advanced into a hail of bullets to clean out trench after trench so his battalion could advance. He died with his rifle at his shoulder, pumping lead into the enemy. Let every one buy an extra war bond in Joe's honor . . . for Joe took the bullets aimed at the heart of America!

The 4th WAR LOAN is your opportunity to do something about it!

Buy Extra Bonds Now! We are asked to buy *extra* War Bonds at once. Our boys at the front are depending on us in this Fourth War Loan.

Think! We are asked to make an *investment*, not a sacrifice . . . like Joe Martinez! We are asked to *invest* the money we would normally use to replace automobiles or farm machinery or repair buildings and fences. We are asked to build up a financial reserve for unfavorable years that may come later, or for the education of the children, unexpected hospital bills, etc. So let's invest in War Bonds to the limit NOW!

You Never Get Less Than You Lend!

And you get $\frac{1}{2}$ more than you invest. When held 10 years, War Bonds yield 2.9% interest compounded semi-annually. You get back \$4 for every \$3.

Facts About War Bonds (Series E)

You can buy War Bonds from your bank, postmaster, mail carrier or farm organization. Don't wait. Do it by mail if you can't get to town!

You Lend Uncle Sam	Upon Maturity You Get Back
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375.00	500.00
750.00	1000.00

For America's Future, for Your Future, for Your Children's Future, Invest in EXTRA War Savings Bonds

Will you show this badge of honor in your window?



Keep Backing The Attack!

This advertisement prepared under the auspices of the War Advertising Council and the U.S. Treasury Department

LETTERS

A WOMAN'S VIEW

I don't suppose you ever have or need a woman's view of the livestock problem, but I am a lover of livestock, having been raised from a child under their feet and worked with them all my life, and I would like to help out with this labor problem. I have talked with many women like myself who don't have education enough for a war job and would be as much out of place in the city as some delicate female on a ranch trying to handle a bull. Women have been taught and given other man-sized jobs, so why shouldn't women who know how and are able to do ranch work be used for this purpose, so that we will have meat to feed our fighting men and school children? Now, I don't say to go out and hire every girl who is looking for a cow-hand Romeo, but I do think some plan should be worked out to use capable women on ranches.—MRS. LOUIE D. PRIEWE, Ector County, Tex.

(Perhaps we should start a western women's land army.—Ed.)

CARLOAD OF CALVES

We have been having some of the coldest weather in 20 or more years here in this part of the country. Water conditions for livestock are bad on account of the cold weather. Small troughs freeze almost solid, while ground tanks freeze over so thick that cattle can't break the ice. We sold a carload of calves just before this freeze came on, for 11½ cents, straight across. They weighed 370 after trucking them 50 miles. We weren't so proud of the sale at the time, but since this cold spell and continued dry weather, shortage of cake and other stock feeds, we feel more and more as though we had done the right thing by getting them off the cows. The PRODUCER would be more interesting, I believe, if more of the cattle people would write in their news oftener. Here's hoping they do this.—H. BRUNSON MCKEEN, Catron County, N. M.

COW HERDS CUT

This locality experienced a dry summer with no rain from June to December. However, December was a wet month. Cow herds were cut approximately 20 per cent of old and undesirable cows. Practically all calves and yearlings have been marketed and cattle are wintering all right. Feed is scarce and hard to get. However, I believe enough feed will be available to get by on. With the moisture we now have, spring should bring good grazing. Stock water is our big problem on some ranges that depend on surface water.—HARRIE WINSTON, Scurry County, Tex.

FAVORS LABOR DRAFT

I am neither a Republican nor a Democrat but I want to express my opinion about conscripting labor. I have two sons in this war and another one about to go, and I don't see any difference between drafting soldiers and drafting labor. There are a lot of people who are doing nothing for this war or even for themselves. There is a lot of light work which they could do that would help the war effort and I think they would be much better off helping to support themselves. I think the conscription law ought to be passed.

I want to say that the PRODUCER is one of the best cattle papers we can get, and we all read every word in it. It has not been a very good summer in this part of the country. Grass was not very good. We got no rain from the 15th of May until late fall. Our yearling steers were the lightest they have been for a long time. Dry cows got fat and did pretty well. We are having a hard winter. So far we have had about a foot of snow on the ground over a month now and it has been very cold. Haven't had any warm days for a month or so. Range is not very good for winter grazing. —THOMAS S. HUMPHREYS, Fremont County, Wyo.

NICE WINTER

It was a nice, open winter here in Holt County up to Jan. 1; not quite so much winter wind as usual. There is plenty of hay and it is good quality; proteins are short. Quite a few pieces of real estate are changing hands.—LEONARD THOMAZIN, Holt County, Neb.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

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DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor
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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Cattlemen's Resolutions

THE American National Live Stock Association represents members, largely cattlemen, from 18 western states and represents 125 affiliated regional, state, and local associations. Once a year this organization expresses its ideas about problems that affect the livestock industry. Those ideas are set forth in the form of resolutions, which may be taken as the opinion of the average cattleman in the West. The resolutions adopted in Denver in January—

Opposed subsidies and price rollbacks, with the request that the program be discontinued. Reasons for the stand were these: That payment of subsidies can be made only by taxing the public; the wage level fully provides for better than normal living; excessive government spending threatens inflation, if it has not already brought it on; and sums needed to pay subsidies and another army of government employees can only increase the already tremendous government spending.

Urged a law to place responsibility for meat management in the hands of the War Meat Board and grant that board authority to make the plan work. The resolution declared that bureaucratic interference with the sensitive livestock marketing system of the country had resulted only in chaos; that the nation's best qualified and most practical authorities backed the plan; that the War Food Administration, the Office of Price Administration, and the quartermaster general had approved the principles of the plan; but that the War Meat Board had been permitted to operate only as an advisor.

Informed consumers that should there develop next spring a more serious meat shortage than was the case last spring, responsibility for such a situation must be laid at the door of the administration. The willingness of the industry to co-operate has been ignored by the government, the resolution said.

Declared that statements that cattlemen are asking only for higher prices are not in accord with facts; that opposition of the industry to the ceilings on live animals is based on their impracticability; and that the industry has not asked for higher beef prices.

Reaffirmed belief in a policy of tariff protection to equalize the difference in cost of production here and abroad.

Reaffirmed opposition to any modification of the sanitary embargo applying to countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists.

Endorsed a Byrd committee report recommending liquidation of surplus government holdings in land

not needed for federal agencies, and consideration of the feasibility of assigning to a central unit in an existing agency the functions of appraising, acquiring, abstracting, recording, and disposing of federal land; and recommended "that lands purchased from individuals through coercion" be repurchasable at a price not over the selling price; that lands used by the War Department be returned to grantor when they have served their purpose; that creation of national parks and monuments be a matter for Congress exclusively under control of the various state legislatures.

Favored legislation to eliminate cuts in grazing preferences for distribution and to eliminate cuts under transfers and to provide for a legal status for national forestry boards.

Asked that, if the appointment of a new director in the Grazing Service be necessary, he shall be selected by the President from a list of five submitted by the general assembly of the elected advisory board members. Management of the Taylor grazing lands, the resolution said, has met with almost unanimous approval of users of the land largely because of the ability of the chief director of grazing.

Held as unwarranted a clause now inserted in grass leases that "the lessee shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin," since leasing of the lands "in no way involves social or labor problems" and since the purposes of the Taylor Act are "to stop injury to public grazing lands, provide for their improvement . . . and stabilize the industry. . . ."

Recommended that "equal time, effort, and means be employed by government officials and other groups in stressing reduction of non-essential government expenditures and a sensible control of costs" as has been employed in the sale of bonds. Such effort, the resolution pointed out, "is as patriotic as the purchase of bonds in making funds available for necessary government and war expenses."

Opposed government operation or ownership of railroads or any other form of transportation and commended the management and personnel of the railroads for their efficient service to the public and urged upon them a quick settlement of their differences.

Condemned two "uniform freight rate bills" now before Congress and a "receipt and delivery of carload freight" bill, on the ground that they are an attempt to circumvent the Interstate Commerce Commission as a regularly constituted rate-making body.

Recommended the discontinuance of benefit payments for conservation practices under AAA and

declared that educational assistance from the government would have served as necessary impetus to insure sound conservation practices, with the primary beneficiary bearing the expense rather than the general taxpayer; that the programs have proved impractical and wasteful; and that the purposes have been political and social and designed to bring the stockmen under bureaucratic regimentation through subsidies; that such subsidies will destroy individual initiative; and that the AAA programs are a waste of the taxpayers' money.

Urged the Bureau of Animal Industry to adopt regulations recognizing calfhood vaccination for the movement of cattle interstate and suggesting the BAI regulations as the standard for all the states.

Requested the manufacture of heavy-duty motor truck equipment and parts and their prompt allocation to livestock carriers.

Urged the placing of packing plants in Group 1 as to urgency in the war effort and that the Selective Service release men skilled in packinghouse work to relieve the bottleneck in meat production.

Asked the War Food Administration to set up a program that will assure normal acreage of sugar beets for 1944.

Endorsed the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Forty-Seventh Convention

THE forty-seventh convention is now history, and again to our surprise, as in 1943, we had a bigger crowd and better representation from the entire territory than we had thought possible under present increasingly difficult transportation conditions. The officers of the association appreciate the cheerful way in which so many people accepted inconveniences in making the long trip.

It was a most harmonious convention. Not a single resolution encountered any controversy on the floor. All were adopted unanimously. In this regard, the record of the American National Live Stock Association is rather unique. Covering such a wide expanse of territory as we do, it is indeed remarkable that so seldom do any of our state units find themselves in disagreement on any major issue. In the few instances when this has occurred, it is recognized that the disagreement is based largely upon location rather than upon any fundamental difference in viewpoint, and these necessary differences are accepted by all in good spirit.

It should be understood that the American National Live Stock Association makes no effort to dictate the policies of its member units; but, as stated above, it is highly gratifying that it is so very seldom that any substantial differences occur.

American National Conventionalities

J. M. Cartwright, Phoenix, Ariz., severely hurt two years ago when a horse fell on him, was almost recovered when we saw him at convention last year. This year at Denver this fine, rugged cattleman appeared heartier than ever. His son, Jack, has been with him at the past several meetings. "When I had my fall I had to turn things over to Jack, and he's made a good manager."

* * *

Naturally, Dr. B. F. Davis, Denver, secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association, would be at the National meetings in Denver. But wherever they were held, the chances are he would be there. He has been to all of them for the past 20 years. The Colorado association's president, Chas. P. Murphy, Spicer, Colo., and Mrs. Murphy likewise attended, as did Albert V. Berg, Trinidad, Colo., former president of the Colorado association.

* * *

Five cattlemen from Gunnison, Colo., attended—Phillip Easterly, LeVan Easterly, Sheldon Trampe, Neil M. Andrews, and Ralph R. Allen.

* * *

No wind and a consequent shortage of water were reported for the section northeast of Alliance by Levi Hahn,

who attended with Mrs. Hahn. The wind had started, however, just as they left for Denver.

* * *

Jack Arnold attended the meeting from Birney, Mont. His ranch lies along the Tung River, which is shorter than the Powder river and has not had so much of the spotlight. Mr. Arnold operates some on reservation land, some on private ground, and some on the forest. He is now a second vice-president of the National.

* * *

Again this year cattlemen missed the presence of Bill Donald, Melville, Mont., up near Yellowstone Park, who has been ill for some time. Mr. Donald takes great interest in the work of the American National. On several occasions he has prepared for the association cartoons on the cattle industry and its problems. He is a former vice-president of the National. The association this year in recognition of his loyalty voted an honorary life membership for him.

* * *

From around Teddy Roosevelt's old stomping grounds came John H. Hanson, Bowman, N. D., who reported "another fine year up in that section."

* * *

A bit of home life came to the convention when Robert Hummel, Boulder,

Colo., president of the Boulder Stockmen's Association, took time out to hold the skein while his daughter Mary readied her knitting yarn. The Boulder association is an affiliate of the American National.

* * *

As at American National conventions for years, Fred Beier, the Agricultural Economics Bureau's western livestock statistician at Denver, was around at all times to help out when the committees or sessions wanted full and up-to-the-minute dope on numbers, condition, and prospects in the livestock business.

* * *

A "How's the weather down your way?" question put to A. D. Brownfield, new president of the American National, elicited the reply that under the balmy weather around Deming, N. M., two feet of snow (and he wished they had it) wouldn't last 24 hours. Mrs. Brownfield accompanied Mr. Brownfield.

* * *

Undecided a half hour before she left Phoenix, Ariz., Mrs. J. M. Keith, able secretary of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, arrived at the meeting on time. How does she do it? you ask. How about reservations? Well, Mrs. Keith took a bus. She said the seat did get hard after a while, but she is taking one back, too. We like that spirit.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Denver Convention Turns Spotlight On Government's Many Regulations

PRODUCTION THROWN OUT OF line as a result of ill-advised and thoughtlessly executed government regulation has restricted outlets and played hob with marketings of livestock generally. The 47th annual convention of the American National called at Denver Jan. 13-15 minced no words at Denver lighting these facts during a series of discussions and speeches which placed specific stress on means of coping with expected wartime difficulties excessively amplified by federal agency interference.

The nearly 500 stockmen who attended the conferences decisively opposed subsidies which, they agreed, can be paid for only by means of general public taxation. Above-normal living standards should be afforded by consumers' present wage levels, but government spending has brought perilously close, and perhaps already induced, the serious problem of inflation; the fantastic sums needed to finance a subsidy program could only increase and aggravate this government spending. W. M. Curtiss of Cornell University's department of agricultural economics also took subsidies for his subject in an address to the convention.

Advocate Meat Management

Effective operation of a meat management plan, as advocated by the stockmen in taking up conference agenda, would equalize the troublesome factors of supply and demand and still allow maintenance of any necessary war emergency controls. The desired plan is no fly-by-night Utopian idea but a carefully blue-printed program resulting from intensive study by meat and livestock experts; it is, moreover, a plan endorsed in principle by the OPA and other government offices. The only obstacle facing the program as planned lies in the fact that the War Meat Board, formed for purposes of administering the program, is not invested with the power to act in anything but an advisory capacity.

The granting of authority to this War Meat Board for making the meat program work and placing the responsibility for meat management in the hands of the board, were steps urged in the roster of resolutions framed by the convention. Only by the elimination of bureaucratic interference with the sensitive livestock marketing condition of the country can the present chaos be cleared up. (A further listing of the resolutions appears on page 7 of this issue).

Frank S. Boice, retiring from the presidency of the association, declared to the members that marketing of great numbers of cattle in 1944 would pro-

vide adequate meat supplies for our fighters, our civilians, and lend-lease destinations. Such marketing activities would lessen the demand for feed at this time when livestock numbers so far overshadow available feed supplies, and would have the additional foresighted merit of decreasing a dangerous surplusage of cattle in the hands of stockmen after the war. Mr. Boice reiterated that he, like many others, thought "with the signing of the order establishing uniform price ceilings on beef at wholesale in December of 1942, the industry would gradually work out of the confusion that had existed during the preceding fall." The events of early 1943, he said, had proved the supposition entirely wrong, for "instead of getting better, conditions get worse." He mentioned again the rumors, threats, and denials which preceded, in an alternating series, the final establishment of cattle ceilings.

Two Trouble Spots

The report of Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin made encouraging note of a considerable growth in membership rolls of the organization, but issued warning on two counts—that of tariffs and that of the sanitary embargo. Both of these matters, he stated, will present themselves for immediate attention with the cessation of hostilities. In the matter of subsidies the report decried the common assumption, fostered largely by propaganda of those who favor subsidies, that all who oppose them have only a selfish purpose, and added, "The beef cattle industry can be proud of the fact that there is no shred of truth in this argument as applied to it." Though stockmen have lost the fight to prevent establishment of live cattle ceilings, they have succeeded in accomplishing two things: First, a delay which shortens the duration of regimentation for the industry by that much; and, second, by strenuous opposition, such wording of the

Vinson directive as still to permit com-

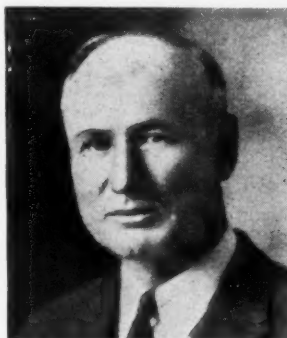
petitive buying in the markets for the grades of livestock.

The conferees were addressed by Harry E. Reed, chief, livestock and meats branch of FDA; William Diesing, vice president of Cudahy Packing Co., and Dr. A. F. Vass, of the University of Wyoming, who took up the matter of labor costs in range cattle production. The welcoming addresses were made by A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., vice-president of the American National, and by Colorado's Gov. John C. Vivian. The response was delivered by Loren C. Bamert of Ione, Cal., president of the California Cattlemen's Association.

Ceilings Opposed

The mismanaged working of OPA's price ceiling practices, held in violent dislike by the stockmen, was explained in the speech of P. O. Wilson, manager of the National Live Stock Producers' Association, during a round-table discussion which he headed on the closing day. He described the highly undesirable aspects of a situation wherein it is almost impossible to find any responsible individual in OPA with whom to take up the various problems as they arise. The suggestion was brought forward in the ensuing discussion that more headway could be made if the whole matter were placed in the hands of a single capable food administrator. It was pointed out, in fact, that in all of the millions of federal employees, not even three could be found who would qualify as experts to establish a floor price program for meat.

The round-table discussion featuring the morning session of the second conference day dealt with cattle numbers and feed supplies, under the chairmanship of Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M. He brought out the fact that despite a substantial increase in cattle population, there are 16 per cent fewer cattle on feed at the present time than there were a year ago; the scarcity of feed throughout the country, he said,



A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M., new president of the American National; Frank S. Boice, Sonoita, Ariz., retiring president; and F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colo., executive secretary.

"is going to curtail the making of beef this spring." The discussion disclosed that because of insufficient feed the cattle on some of the ranches are "not fit to kill." Also, "we will have 81 to 82 million head of cattle—2 or 3 million more than in 1943—but feed supplies have not kept up with cattle production." Feeders have declared that it costs at least 22 cents a pound to put a beef in shape, when the corn, protein, hay, and marketing expenses are taken into consideration. In view of this feed shortage presently existing, it was argued that it would be well to put the poor class of cattle into sausage, canned meats, or storage, since it would be wiser to get 12 cents for them at slaughter than nothing at all. Education of the public, and concerted pressure by the public in support of a relief measure were deemed important and, in fact, essential to the situation. A development of suggested solutions urged that cattle should be heavily marketed in the early months of 1944; and a wholesale spaying program should be embarked upon if found feasible.

Labor Problems

An afternoon discussion of wartime labor problems as they affect ranches highlighted experiences of several members with Mexican contract labor, which had given satisfactory results within certain limitations. A. D. Bromfield led the discussion in the absence of William B. Wright of Deeth, Nev. It was stressed that this type of labor cannot completely replace our own native cowpunchers, although for general agricultural chores such as haying, gardening, irrigating, or beet-raising work they do very well. These Mexican nationals are brought in under contract to work for a standard wage set at \$4 a day. It has been found that some groups have subcontracted for such labor at a somewhat higher rate, and a plea was made at the convention that such groups endeavor to discontinue the practice which, it was believed, would almost inevitably lead to a demand by the laborers for higher wages next season.

Lyle Watts, new chief of the Forest Service, represented his branch of the

government at the convention. The national forests, he told the cowmen, could not function properly without necessary rules and regulations, and such measures have their place if intelligently conceived and effectuated.

Betty Lo Aiken, president of the Arizona Junior Cattle Growers' Association, and serving on the convention floor as representative of the junior group at the national meeting, introduced leaders of the new national junior committee; namely, Robert Messersmith of Nebraska, chairman, and Ellis Mercer of Arizona, vice chairman.

NEW OFFICERS

President—

A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M.

First Vice-President—

William B. Wright, Deeth, Nev.

Second Vice-Presidents—

Andrew Johnston, Alpha, N. D.

J. B. Matthews, Albany, Tex.

J. Sheldon Potter, San Francisco.

A. A. Smith, Sterling, Colo.

John Arnold, Birney, Mont.

Executive Secretary—

F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colo.

Traffic Manager—

Chas. E. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz.

Assistant Traffic Manager—

Calvin L. Blaine, Phoenix.

President Boice's Annual Address

FELLOW CATTLEMEN AND friends. The year 1943 has passed into history. A review of the events of the year must leave us with feelings which are a mixture of pride and hope, confusion, doubt, and frustration. We are proud of the accomplishments of our fighting forces in all quarters of the globe and proud of the record of our nation in producing the materiel of war. We are filled with hope because we and our allies are obviously winning the war. Without question there is much savage fighting ahead and long casualty lists

before final victory, but victory is no longer in doubt. Here at home the picture is neither so clear nor so bright. There is confusion everywhere; confusion at the top and confusion among those of us who seek only to play most effectively our part in winning the war. There is doubt everywhere; doubt concerning the wisdom of and the necessity for many of the things that are being done by government; doubt of the sincerity of many of our leaders both in and out of government; and doubt concerning the kind of nation we are building for ourselves in the future. And there is a feeling of frustration everywhere; we seem to accomplish so small a part of the things we so earnestly try to do.

This feeling of frustration is very prevalent among cattlemen, and with it there is also a feeling of irritation and resentment. We are very conscious of the need for increasing amounts of beef during the war emergency; we know that there is in this country the largest beef production plant in our history and yet the production of beef has reached its peak and is decreasing and in addition our production of beef is being more and more concentrated in the late summer and fall with a corresponding shortage in the spring of the year. Why is this? Let us take a look at the record.

Matters Getting Worse

There were many who thought—and I was one of them—that, with the signing of the order establishing uniform price ceilings on beef at wholesale in December of 1942, the industry would gradually work out of the confusion that had existed during the preceding fall. The events of early 1943 proved us wrong, entirely wrong. Instead of getting better, conditions got worse. Soon after the first of the year the developing black market became an influential factor in determining the price of slaughter cattle. Certain it is that as the season advanced and supplies of slaughter cattle become shorter and shorter the price squeeze on the packer became tighter until many beef packing plants were forced to close their doors. There can be no doubt that, if OPA had been able to devise a scheme for placing



A. D. Brownfield. Center: Loren C. Bamert, Ione, Cal., president of the California Cattlemen's Association, at the microphone, and, in background, President Boice; Speaker W. M. Curtiss, Ithaca, N. Y.; Lawrence F. Mollin; Secretary F. E. Mollin; and Reporter O. Edgar Abbott. Right: Tom Jones, Midland, S. D., addressing the chair.

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price ceilings on cattle which would work, even in theory, we would have had it at this time. But instead of ceilings we had threats of ceilings alternating with denials that cattle ceilings were being considered and a whole series of statements that the price of cattle was too high and must be brought down by one means or another.

In early June the subsidy-rollback program became effective. Wholesale price ceilings on beef were reduced 2 cents per pound and the subsidy of a \$1.10 per hundred live weight which was paid to the processors was supposed to insure that the price of slaughter cattle would not be affected by the rollback. There was, however, a sharp break in cattle prices when the subsidy program went into effect. This subsidy is a consumer food subsidy, announced and operated as such from the beginning, and no subsequent statement or directive attempting to class it as a producer subsidy can change the fact in the least. Certainly no producer has ever received any benefit from it.

Next came price ceilings on hogs at a time when there was no valid reason for them, as everyone in the industry knew that heavy runs of hogs were only a few weeks away and that hog prices would soon be crowding the support price. And with the announcement of hog ceilings there was also the statement that OPA was not considering price ceilings on cattle because cattle

ceilings were a thoroughly impractical method of controlling cattle prices.

Nevertheless, on October 25, the cattle price stabilization directive was signed by the director of economic stabilization. For lawyers and economists this order may not place price ceilings on cattle; but why quibble with words? It does establish prices by grades which are the maximum that a packer's purchases may average for each accounting period. If the maximum prices established in the order are as high as processors should pay under the beef ceilings, then the packer who dares pay more is doubly penalized, for he will have on hand beef that is too high priced and he will lose from his subsidy payment the exact amount that it is too high priced. The order does provide a very effective price ceiling on slaughter cattle for the legitimate packer. The black market operator, on the other hand, who depends for his money on the extortionate prices charged his victims and not on government subsidy is free to pay whatever price is necessary to get the cattle. During the period of critically short

beef supply which is ahead, this operator will undoubtedly have a field day. And, contrary to official statement, the order does not provide an effective "floor" under cattle prices. A kind of twilight price zone is created under the minimum of the established prices in which the packer will lose subsidy payments and will benefit to the same extent by having cheaper beef on the rail. Can anyone seriously doubt that packer buyers, trained for years to buy just as cheaply as possible, will continue to do so under this condition and attempt to force prices down into this twilight zone? And if prices are forced down through this zone the packer again benefits by having cheap beef. No, there is no support price for cattle provided for.

Free Competition Waning

Under this order, our free competitive markets where all buyers entered as equals, are a thing of the past. The amount of subsidy payment on any purchase depends on the status of the purchaser which is determined by how many cattle he kills, whether or not he has federal grading of meat and whether he is, as defined by the directive, a non-processing slaughterer. In the extreme case a buyer may have a competitive advantage over his less fortunate rival of \$1.40 per hundred in bidding for the same load of cattle. Certainly there is nothing fair or equitable in a situation of this kind. Subsidies, which were orig-

At top left New Mexico cattlemen are holding a conference. E. C. Hayward, Cimarron, N. M., is addressing the group. The top right is a convention session.

Bottom pictures show sessions of the brand and tax committees.



inally granted to reduce the price of meat to the consumer, are by this directive to be used also to enforce price ceilings on slaughter cattle and to correct the mistakes of OPA.

That is the record of beef price control to date, and those of us in the industry inevitably wonder: What's next? The cattle price stabilization directive instructs the War Food Administration to "institute a system of allocation of live cattle to slaughterers and feeders." Does that mean that in the near future we are to have for slaughter cattle permits to ship and perhaps a little later orders to ship? Does it mean for feeder cattle permits or orders to ship at a price? There is uncertainty and confusion everywhere—on the range, among the feed-lots, and in the packing plants. Since the beginning of price control on meat OPA had gradually destroyed the confidence of the industry in the meat policy of the government. A declining beef production is the result. If we are to produce the beef that our cattle numbers and feed supplies indicate is possible, confidence must be restored. That is the direct responsibility of the government. It is no easy task, for we have traveled too far and for too long a time in the wrong direction. In the solution of the problem the industry is eager to co-operate.

As early as October, 1942, your representatives, working with the joint livestock committee, began to search for a method of controlling meat prices which would allow all segments of the livestock and meat industry to operate on adequate margins and at maximum efficiency, and in early 1943 the American Meat Institute also began an intensive study of the problem. At a meeting in Washington in March it developed that the thinking of these two groups was very close together. In early April the institute plan was presented to representatives of all segments of the livestock industry and, with some modification, was approved by them unanimously.

You are all familiar with the details

of this meat management plan for controlling meat prices, but it would not be amiss to restate here what this plan will do. It will through rationing provide our armed forces and lend-lease officials with a better method of securing their necessary supplies of meat than is provided by slaughter quotas and set-aside orders; it will through rationing and co-ordinated government buying control the price of meat at whatever level of prices is determined to be in line with government price policy; and it will, by removing arbitrary controls, restore the industry to a normal competitive basis and thereby assure the re-establishment of adequate margins within the industry and the maximum production of meat consistent with our numbers of livestock and supplies of feed. And it is important to remember that the plan does not propose the removal of any of the existing price ceilings on meat until it has been clearly demonstrated that these controls are no longer necessary.

Government Agencies Approve

At the April meeting a livestock and meat council was created to present the meat management plan to the proper government officials and to urge its adoption. It won the approval of Chester Davis, war food administrator, of General Gregory, quartermaster general of the United States, and of Prentiss Brown, administrator of OPA. A war meat board was set up to administer the plan. And then Chester Davis resigned as war food administrator and all progress toward meat management and a sound solution of our wartime meat problem stopped. The war meat board has continued to function but it has no authority and it has never had the co-operation of the men in the price section of OPA, men who from the beginning have thought only in terms of the complete control and regimentation of the entire livestock and meat industry. The board has helped greatly in the rationing program and it has been of ma-

terial assistance to the army and to lend-lease officials in their efforts to secure adequate meat supplies, but on the more important problems of controlling meat prices without rigid price ceilings and of restoring confidence to the producers of livestock it has been allowed to make no progress. Nevertheless, meat management, carrying as it does the endorsement of all branches of the livestock and meat industry except a small segment of the meat packers, stands today as the only proposal which has been made which will control meat prices and at the same time assure beef production at the level at which it ought to be.

The record will show that in all the many conferences and discussions of price ceilings and beef production your representatives have always recognized the necessity of controlling inflation and that they have been careful that nothing they did or advocated would in any way make this control more difficult; and it will show that they have from the beginning recognized that some kind of control of meat prices was necessary and that they have insisted that this control could and must be exercised without curtailing the production of beef. In line with these considerations we have never at any time asked that cattle or beef prices be increased.

Looking Ahead

It would be a brave man indeed, or a foolish one, who would under present conditions attempt to predict the future, and yet I feel that I should give you my thinking on the subject. You may take it for what it is worth. We must understand, first, the primary reason for the cattle price stabilization directive. That reason is not stated in the directive. It was written and signed in unseemly haste in order to win a law suit which attacked the validity of the wholesale price ceilings on beef, and if as a result of the directive the government wins the suit, as I assume it will, the directive takes on a status very close to that of a court order. As a result, it will be an exceedingly difficult task to have it vacated or modified. It is well to realize also that every move of OPA since the beginning of control has been away from the principles of meat management and in the direction of more and more control. This is inevitable, as each ill conceived or poorly enforced control calls for other controls to make it effective; and so we progress to complete regimentation. It means more and more diversion into black markets of meat or livestock at each new level of control and it means less and less production of beef. But this is the road we have been traveling and I am afraid it is the road we will continue to travel.

There are, however, other possibilities. If consumer subsidies are prohibited or if in some compromise of the issue meat subsidy is prohibited, the cattle price stabilization directive becomes inoperative and the entire beef price control program is due for an overhaul-

JUNIOR GROUPS

THE JUNIOR ASSOCIATION MOVEMENT, started four or five years ago, begins to take on a national aspect. Small in numbers but great in enthusiasm, the young people came to the American National Live Stock Association convention to offer the specific proposal that they would be only too glad to send a representative to any meeting in the West for the purpose of furthering the junior livestock association movement.

At the convention in Denver the small group formed a national committee, with Robert Messersmith, past president of the Nebraska Junior Cattle Growers' Association, as chairman, and Ellis Mercer, president of the South Central

Junior Cattle Growers' Association of Arizona, as vice-chairman. The purpose of the committee is to create new state and local junior associations, looking toward the time—in their case, naturally, after the war—when such groups can come together as a national body.

Juniors present at the American National meeting were: Betty Lo Aiken, president of the Arizona Junior Cattle Growers' Association, who made a talk before the convention; Ellis Mercer; Frederick Dressler of Gardnerville, Neb.; Robert Messersmith; and Jack Thompson, of the Yavapai Junior Cattle Growers' Association, Prescott, Ariz. The junior associations so far are organized in two states, Arizona and Nebraska.



A jovial shot of outgoing President Frank S. Boice, as he turns National leadership over to newly elected A. D. Brownfield.

ing. In that event perhaps OPA will be more receptive to suggestions from our industry. We are facing sometime this next spring a severe shortage of beef when even the army will be on restricted beef rations, and perhaps then an aroused Congress will tell the executive branch of the government that it is tired of all this bungling and will instruct the OPA in no uncertain terms to sit down with the representatives of the livestock and meat industry and in a spirit of co-operation work out a sound method of control. The industry will gladly co-operate.

Subsidies Opposed

When the subsidy-rollback program was announced last May your officers found themselves without specific instruction from the membership on the consumer subsidy issue. At the time of our last annual convention this issue had not been raised. But at subsequent meetings of cattlemen in local and state conventions and in executive committee meetings of similar organizations it was shown that cattlemen were in practically unanimous agreement that consumer subsidies should be opposed. Your officers have, therefore, taken an active part in support of the amendment to the Commodity Credit bill which would prohibit consumer subsidies.

So much political fog has been thrown around the issue and so many extravagant statements made concerning it that it has become a difficult subject to discuss. And yet, stripped of political fog, the issue is fairly clear. The use of food subsidies is advocated as a means of inflation control and it should be accepted or rejected on that basis. The principal cause of the inflation we are experiencing is also clear. It is caused by the fact that the consuming public has more money to spend than there are things to spend it on at controlled prices. This excess purchasing power, this inflation money is always pressing to force prices up; it creates the black market and makes price ceilings very difficult to hold. It is obvious that if the government through food subsidies pays a part of the food bill of the consuming

public, the amount of this inflation money is increased and with it the pressure for higher prices is increased. This is inflationary. Also, the financing of these subsidy payments must be by increased government borrowing, and this also is inflationary, particularly so as the increased borrowing must be done largely by selling bonds to commercial banks. In an economic sense food subsidies are definitely inflationary, at least as much and probably more so than a controlled rise of food prices. Such a rise in food prices absorbs rather than increases the amount of inflation money and it does not require an increase in government borrowing.

The drive for food subsidies comes from an administration which is seeking to placate organized labor, and organized labor is insisting that food prices be held constant while it seeks and obtains by political pressure increases in wages. In so doing it is attempting to improve the standard of living of its members and thereby shift their just share of the burden of the war onto the shoulders of others. Cattlemen must oppose that kind of scheme.

The truth of the matter is that we are not "holding the line;" we are losing the fight to control inflation. Each day there are increases in wage rates granted under one pretext or another; the amount of inflation money is thereby increased and we draw nearer to uncontrolled inflation. The correct method of controlling inflation is just as obvious as the cause; the amount of inflation money must be reduced and this can be done only by forced savings and increased taxation placed where they will reduce the amount of inflation money. As evidenced by their tax proposals, neither Congress nor the administration is willing to do this. With their eyes on the election this fall they are dodging their responsibility to control inflation and in so doing they are completely misjudging the temper and determination of the great mass of the American people.

We will endure any hardship and make any sacrifice that is necessary to win this war and preserve our American institutions. We can do neither if inflation gets away.

The Tax Committee

In making income tax reports many stockmen who report on the accrual basis have for years used constant unit values in their livestock inventories. This method had never been specifically authorized by regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue but it had, on many occasions, been recommended to stockmen by agents and collectors of the bureau and its use had been allowed by the bureau ever since the first income tax law became effective. During the past 18 months this method of keeping accounts on livestock ranches has been questioned in the Texas district where the attempt is being made to force stockmen to use one of the specifically authorized methods. It became apparent that, if the Texas agents were successful in their efforts, the move would spread to all districts of the West, and as the questions involved were of vital importance to many stockmen it was decided to form a special committee composed of both cattle and wool grower representatives which would handle the question as an industry problem. This National Livestock Tax Committee was organized last August. Each state cattle and wool growers' association, each national breed association, and the National Wool Growers' Association and the American National Live Stock Association has a representative on the committee. A steering committee of nine men was appointed from the membership of the larger committee actively to handle the problem. It was decided that work of this tax committee would be financed by special subscription. An appeal for funds was made through the state associations and the response has been very gratifying. Our case was prepared and presented to the bureau at a formal hearing the latter part of Octo-



Scene at one of the regular sessions: The convention cameraman catches an interested group listening to a speaker.

ber. The bureau now has the case under advisement. Subsequent conferences with officials of the bureau make the committee hopeful that it will be successful in having the constant unit cost method of inventorying livestock approved as one of the optional methods of keeping livestock inventories. This National Livestock Tax Committee was organized to handle any livestock tax problem that is of general interest to stockmen. It should perform a service which has long been needed by our livestock organizations.

The old problem presented by the continued increase in numbers of cattle in the country is still with us and in aggravated form. Department of Agriculture estimates indicate that on January 1, 1944, we had over 81,000,000 head of cattle, an increase for the year 1943 of over 3,000,000. That total is 7,000,000 above the highest peak of former cattle cycles. All efforts of the government through its marketing goal program have been singularly unsuccessful in checking this upward trend; just as unsuccessful, in fact, as have been the efforts of those of us in the industry who have been sounding the alarm and advocating a gradual reduction of cattle numbers. There seems to be nothing that anyone can do that will materially influence the trend. For the past four or five years we have had generally excellent range conditions, abundant supplies of feed concentrates, and the prospect of satisfactory prices. Conditions have been right to accumulate cattle on the ranches and farms and we have done so. But none of these conditions exists today. There is widespread drought on the western ranges which is quite severe in places, feed concentrates are very scarce and high priced, and there is universal uncertainty as to the future of cattle prices. In the past when these conditions have developed at the same time while cattle numbers were high, the upward trend in cattle numbers has been reversed. Perhaps we are now at the top of the cattle numbers cycle and the year 1944 will see a reduction. Let us hope so, for such a development will result in benefit to the nation and to our industry.

Playing Safe

While it is true that individually we can do little about the national trend of cattle numbers, we most certainly can do something about the number of cattle on our own ranches. Our ranches all have a certain tolerance as to the number of cattle they will carry. We can risk drought, lower cattle prices, and damage to our ranges by crowding their carrying capacity, or we can play safe by stocking our ranches conservatively. With all the uncertainties that exist today, it would seem the part of wisdom to play the game conservatively. The cattleman who goes into the adjustment period after the war with his ranch paid for and conservatively stocked and with a reserve of cash and war bonds in the bank is the man who will survive.

You are undoubtedly concerned, as I am, with the kind of nation which will develop out of this war. We are tired of controls, tired of being pushed around by bureaucrats who seem never to understand and always to be wrong, and we are apt to assume that after the war these controls and bureaucrats will disappear. But will they? Will we in this country return to a system of free private competitive enterprise, with the government acting as referee, or will we move more and more toward national socialism, with government doing the planning and forcing compliance with its plans? The answer depends to a large extent on the success of American business enterprise in furnishing gainful employment to the returned soldiers and the discharged war workers after the war. If business is successful in preventing excessive unemployment, our return to free private enterprise is assured, but, if we again have large scale unemployment and boondoggling, the road is open to national socialism. Industry is now planning with courage and wisdom for reconversion of their plants so as to give maximum employment quickly when the war is over. Cattlemen must play their part in the post-war period. They can best do it by deferring until after the war all maintenance and repairs and all new ranch improvements that are not absolutely necessary now. And when the war is over, by using the reserves of cash and war bonds which we should be building up now we can give direct employment to many men by catching up on our maintenance and repairs and by building new improvements and we can give indirect employment to many more by the purchase of materials for this work. I ask that you give serious consideration to some such planning as this for your own outfit.

The year that is past has been a trying one for all of us and particularly so for our secretary and for the men and women under him in the office. Each new problem has called for more study, more travel, and more work. They have given freely of their time and energy. The association is in excellent condition, due largely to the untiring energy and loyalty of Mr. Mollin. In these trying times the need for our association has become more and more evident, and as a result its support among cattlemen has broadened and deepened. It has a very loyal and broadminded membership. This being true, the possibilities of accomplishment are almost unlimited.

As for myself, I shall always remember, not the difficulties, the headaches, and the disappointments of the last two years but the fact that, in electing me president of the American National Live Stock Association, you gave me the opportunity to serve the finest industry in the nation and the finest and most loyal group of people anywhere—the cattlemen and cattlemen of the West. It has been a pleasure to serve.

Secretary Mollin's Annual Report

FOR THE FIFTEENTH TIME IT IS my privilege to report to you on the activities of the association during the past year. It has been a strenuous year for everyone. As we have got deeper into the war the association has found that the problems to which we must devote most of our time and effort are mainly problems incident to the war, and that many others which had confronted us year after year in normal times are today pushed aside or forgotten. We shouldn't be deceived, however, that they will not again rise to plague us. In fact, it is certain that some of them will, and I shall point out to you one or two in particular that are looming up ahead and to which we can well begin, even now, to give some further thought.

President Boice has explained to you our activities relative to price ceilings, subsidies, and the other wartime meat problems which, in recent months, have been dealt with by the livestock advisory committee, of which he is a member. I wish to touch on only one or two points in connection therewith: First, there has been a common assumption, fostered largely by propaganda of

BANQUETERS

Without attempting to name everyone in these pictures, most of which were taken at the banquet, we can point out Betty Lo Aiken, Chino Valley, Ariz., second on the right side of the table in the top left-hand picture; Jack Arnold, Birney, Mont., E. A. Phillips, Helena, Mont., secretary of the Montana Stock Growers' Association, first and second diners at right side in top right-hand picture.

J. W. Hay, Rock Springs, Wyo.; Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N. M.; Farrington Carpenter, Hayden, Colo.; and Bruce Brockett, Rimrock, Ariz., up front in the left of the second tier of pictures. Lyle F. Watts, Washington, D. C., and C. E. Favre, Ogden, Utah, of the Forest Service, and Fred Beier, Denver, Colo., government livestock statistician, are the middle three men in picture No. 4.

Third picture down to the left shows Chas. E. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo., and in background J. Elmer Brock, Kaycee, Wyo.; Hub Russell, Maricopa, Cal., all past presidents of the American National; and A. D. Brownfield, Albert K. Mitchell, also past president, was missed by the photographer in this group. To the right three singers are serenading Col. Edw. N. Wentworth, Chicago, of Armour and Co.

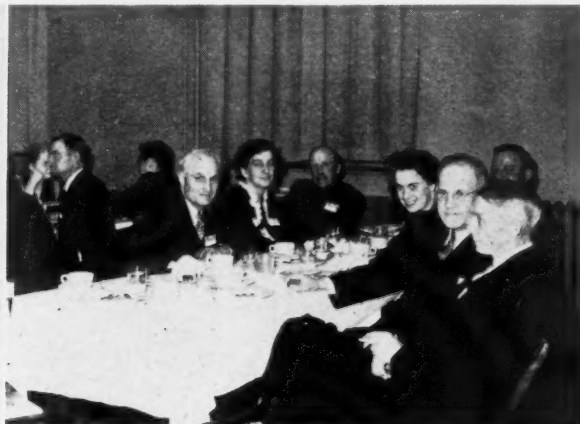
Bottom left: Walter Gilmer, Wells, Nev., president of Nevada Cattlemen's Association, first stockman at left; Claude Olson, president of South Dakota Stock Growers' Association. In picture to right, Will Miller, secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association, is standing.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

those who favor subsidies, that all who oppose subsidies have only a selfish purpose and are indeed seeking special benefits for themselves in the way of higher prices for their own commodities. The beef cattle industry can be proud of the fact that there is no shred of truth in this argument as applied to it. Not a hand has been turned, since the

wholesale beef ceilings were fixed on Dec. 16, 1942, to raise those ceilings, despite the fact that there have been substantial advances during that 13-month period in the cost of corn, other coarse grains, concentrates, roughage and labor. That this cannot go on forever is self-evident, but that the industry has played the game in fine spirit is beyond ques-

tion. Second, the propaganda to enlist nation-wide consumer interest in favor of subsidies has largely failed. Despite all this effort manufactured in behalf of the subsidy program, with substantial aid and support from various governmental agencies, there has been no nation-wide demand for subsidies. In fact, ever since meat first became a war-



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PRODUCER

time problem, the consumer has shown more interest in the matter of being able to buy meat at a fair price than in artificial efforts to hold down the price, with the possibility that those very efforts will lessen rather than improve the chances of being able to buy the desired product.

While we have lost the fight to prevent the establishment of ceilings on live cattle, two things have been accomplished by the industry in this long fight which has now continued for a year and a half: First, the delay just mentioned in finally putting such a program into effect, which at least shortens the time of regimentation of our industry just that much; second, that due to the strenuous opposition of the entire industry, the Vinson directive is so worded as still to permit competitive buying in the markets for the grades of livestock. It is a limited form of competition, but it is better than a flat ceiling order which would have destroyed all competition. The order has not been in effect long enough as yet to tell just what will happen. So far it would appear that the packers were already buying, in the aggregate, in line with the Vinson directive, as there have been no substantial changes in price at most plants since the order became effective early this month. It is to be hoped that the authorities will not attempt to use all the powers granted them therein, because that would mean even greater regimentation of our industry and more restrictive influences upon the processes of production.

Kansas City Meeting

During the year the association co-operated with the Kansas Livestock Association and the Kansas City Chamber

of Commerce in arranging the big livestock meeting held at Kansas City on Sept. 2. It was perhaps the most outstanding meeting of livestock producers and feeders ever held in this country. Some 2,000 stockmen from 26 states were in attendance, and it is a notable fact that the resolutions presented to the meeting were adopted unanimously by that huge body and without a word of criticism of any kind from the floor of the house. If only those resolutions, framed by men of long experience in the industry, had been given more attention by the bureaucrats in Washington who have finally achieved their long standing desire to subject the livestock industry to controls based largely on whims of men who know very little about it!

Reciprocal Trade Agreement

The reciprocal trade act, originally passed in 1934 and since then granted two three-year extensions, again came up for consideration early in the year 1943. The only modification we, working in common with other agricultural groups, were able to secure was a limitation of extension to a two-year period instead of the customary three years. It is evident that Congress has in mind the fact that when the war is over there will need to be a careful re-examination of the whole tariff and international trade problem, and this is one of the matters to which I referred as justifying further thought at this time. Unquestionably administration officials, led by Secretary of State Hull, with various agencies such as the Export-Import Bank and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs co-operating, have gone just as far as they can in the way of attempting to commit the United States

to a new policy of international trade with tariff barriers leveled to as great a degree as possible. Already many industries, which cannot survive in this country under normal conditions without the benefit of a protective tariff, are becoming alarmed as to the future. The glowing accounts of great foreign trade to come may prove to be only a wishful dream. We will find at the end of this war that the United States undoubtedly will have more competition in the sale of manufactured products than at any previous time. War industries are flourishing in England, Russia, China, Australia, and even in South America. Each one of these industries will attempt to convert into peace-time pursuits, just as every Chamber of Commerce in the United States with a big war plant nearby is now laying plans for such conversion.

All these rosy plans of great international free, or almost free, trade are based upon the import of cheap, duty-free, if possible, raw materials, including agricultural products. I am hopeful that, before too much damage is done, when the war is over more substantial groups in organized labor and in industry will realize that they too cannot hope to maintain anything like the present order in this country and go upon a free-trade basis. It is not too early to be making plans to protect our industry when the present emergency is over.

Argentine Beef

In this connection I want to call especial attention to the question of the importation of Argentine beef. There is not the slightest doubt that once the war is over there will be an immediate effort to break down the sanitary barriers which now prevent entry into this country of live animals or meat products from any country where foot-and-mouth disease exists, and that such effort will far surpass any previous effort that has been made along this line. Although Argentina today is under contract to deliver to Great Britain all its surplus meat up to Sept. 30, 1944, and I understand the other principal beef producing countries in South America, Brazil and Uruguay, have made similar contracts, still there is no end to the propaganda in this country for the admission of Argentine beef. Why should such propaganda be continued when there is no surplus to sell except that the drive for the admission of such products is to be renewed when the war is over. In order to be ready to meet that drive we have just taken from the press a run of a revised edition of our original booklet entitled "Keep Out Foot-and-Mouth Disease." It contains new and startling information as to developments in this matter since our first booklet was published seven years ago. It might be well to note the fact that, although the Argentine sanitary convention was negotiated nine years ago this summer, it has never been recalled from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee but is still there ready for action if sufficient pres-

Brand and Theft Committee Report

By C. L. Jamison, Chairman

Your committee on brand, theft, and sanitary regulations respectfully submits the following recommendations:

We request the American National Live Stock Association to print and distribute a standard index for brand books; that this index be compiled in a similar way to the one now used by Wyoming and adjacent states.

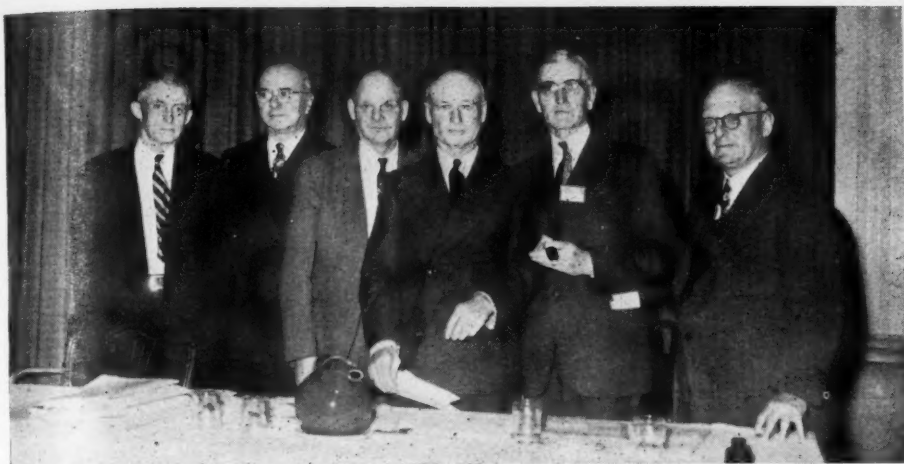
We urge that every stockman place a distinct and legible brand upon his calves. We also urge that stockmen obtaining a new brand secure one that can readily be named; also, that old branding irons with narrow faces be discarded and good, broad-faced brands be used on all cattle. We believe that every range state should, through its public officers, adopt an aggressive campaign to eliminate unrecorded irons.

We urge that stockmen attend trials of persons accused of livestock crimes and that an invariable protest be made against parolling convicted livestock thieves. At the meeting of your committee, considerable discussion ensued

regarding the payment of rewards for livestock theft convictions. It was the sentiment of the committee that the subject of rewards for informant be left to each individual state and local association. However, the consensus was that excessively large rewards were not necessary in order to obtain satisfactory results.

Opinion of your committee was divided regarding the value of special prosecutors provided by livestock associations in cases of livestock theft prosecutions. In general, the opinion was that where the state prosecutor was inefficient or unfamiliar with the case a special prosecutor probably was of value.

The subject of public auctions was discussed at considerable extent by your committee, and it was felt that every effort should be made to identify each animal that passes through the auction ring so that the history and prior ownership of the animal could be ascertained at any time.



Second Vice-Presidents John Arnold, Birney, Mont.; J. B. Matthews, Albany, Tex.; Andrew Johnston, Alpha, N. D.; First Vice-President A. D. Brownfield; and Second Vice-Presidents A. A. Smith, Sterling, Colo., and J. Sheldon Potter, San Francisco, Cal.

sure can be brought to bear to bring it up. This is the second item to which I referred, to which we must give attention at this time, and the preparation of this booklet is our first move in that direction.

Livestock Numbers and Feed Supplies

Last summer I prepared a series of charts calling attention to the fact that livestock production in this country had outrun feed production and suggesting that very likely a situation might develop in the fall marketing season when the demand from the Corn Belt would not be equal to the number of young cattle that were available as stocker and feeder stock. The influence upon feeder demand due to the lack of sufficient feed supplies, plus the demoralization created by conflicting and burdensome regulations issued in Washington, has made necessary the holding back in the West of thousands of young cattle which should have gone to market last fall.

This situation will be gone into in detail at a round-table discussion tomorrow. I hope that following this discussion the resolutions committee will adopt a resolution strongly urging that cow herds be culled deeply in order to make possible greater production of beef on the range. In no other way can the cattle industry begin to get its house in order and to hedge against a serious market situation when wartime demand for meat products is lessened. Meat production in this country today is far above consumptive levels. It is estimated that our cattle census as of Jan. 1 this year will be in the neighborhood of 81,000,000 to 82,000,000 cattle, and a relatively low percentage of she-stuff in the slaughter during the past year clearly indicates that further increases are still to come unless there is a sharp increase in the marketing of she-stuff

next year. We prepared, a few months ago, a little booklet entitled "Meat Production," which gives much interesting information about this whole situation.

Early in the year we contacted officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation, urging that steps be taken to insure better distribution of protein concentrates than was the case a year ago. This matter will be covered at a round-table discussion tomorrow. While admittedly the problem is a serious one and there just simply isn't enough to go around, yet it does seem that the western livestock industry, heavily stocked and for many years dependent in large degree upon such protein concentrates for protection against storms, has not received its fair share of this product. Numerous western congressmen have been active in trying to get better service to the West, but results have been spotted and leave much to be desired.

Traffic Department

During the past year our traffic department, under the able management of Charles E. Blaine and his son, Calvin, participated in three major livestock cases:

First, reopened Ex Parte 148, under which the increases granted two years ago following the St. Louis hearing have been suspended and the suspension again extended for six months from Jan. 1, 1944. Apparently the reason the commission does not cancel these increases is because of the unsettled situation with regard to railroad labor. If there are substantial wage increases it may be difficult to continue the suspension of these increases beyond the present expiration rate.

Second, the westbound meat rate case, unfortunately opened by midwestern packers, aided by some of the stockyards in that area, which has required long and expensive hearings. The hearings were concluded in November at Portland, Ore.,

and briefs are now in preparation. It will likely be many months yet before a final decision is rendered. The pressure for the reduction in these westbound meat rates is largely based upon the desire of these midwestern packers to have a freer access to the west coast markets for hog products, and the interest of the stockyards involved is to share in the handling of these hogs which, if the desired reduction were granted, would be processed near the point of production instead of being shipped to the Pacific Coast under the present rate structure. As in the previous westbound case, settled in 1935 by the denial of the commission to grant the decrease sought, only one of our member units has supported the move to lower the rates. Producer groups in some other nearby Corn Belt states, and the railway commissions of these states, have likewise intervened in behalf of the reduction. Supporting the American National in opposition to the reduction are nine of the eleven railway commissions in Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states—only Colorado and New Mexico in this group remaining neutral—the railroads generally, and the Pacific Coast packers and the producer groups of the majority of those states. The big packers (except Cudahy) are neutral, with Cudahy actively opposing the reduction. It is our belief that the reduction sought would be of considerable detriment to the majority of the producers in the western territory and without benefit even to those in the territory adjacent to the Missouri River; the Interstate Commerce Commission so found in the case decided in 1935.

Third, we opposed a recent effort made by northwestern packers to reduce the rate on livestock shipments from Canada to markets in the northwestern area to the basis prescribed in Docket 17,000, Part 9. Hearings in this matter were held at Los Angeles in December.

In connection with our traffic department I should like again to call attention to the fact that thousands of livestock producers each year who do not have their freight bills audited are unintentionally overcharged on such bills. Mr. Blaine secures refunds in dozens of such cases each year, and no charge for auditing is made unless a refund is secured. Not only does this benefit the individual directly interested, but in many cases it provides the opportunity for us to discover and correct traffic regulations which make inapplicable rates prescribed by the commission, so that the auditing work is both beneficial and constructive. I urge each of you to have your freight bills audited. Many stockmen in California who have recently availed themselves of this service have received substantial refunds.

I want to suggest that you interest yourself in the matter of maintaining competitive transportation when the war is over. You all know the story of the many restrictions that have been placed upon highway transportation, in large degree due to the influence of the rail-

roads in the several states. Some of these barriers have been removed during the war emergency but, unfortunately, will come back in force at the end of the war. There are now signs indicating that the same effort is to be made to hamper air transportation that has in the past successfully hampered highway transportation. It should be our position not to favor any one of the three kinds of transportation but to urge that all be given a fair and equitable chance. With the increasing population and the increasing volume of business, it would seem that cheaper freight rates and faster service should be the end sought rather than the maintenance of high wartime rates and hampering regulations. Transportation agencies should not again make the mistakes which were made in the last depression.

Public Land Matters

During the year Vice-President Brownfield and your secretary attended the hearings conducted under Senate Resolution 241 at Albuquerque by the McCarran committee. At this meeting we both stressed the desire of the livestock industry for legislation along the lines of the old Johnson bill which would legalize the livestock advisory committees on the national forests and take away from the secretary the power to make either cuts for distribution or for transfer of permits. At a later hearing in Denver, attended by various Colorado stockmen, similar testimony was given, as has been the case in almost every one of the hear-

ings held under S. 241. Although Senator McCarran promised President Boice and the writer early last year that he would introduce this bill, and this promise was renewed during the progress of the Nevada state convention in November, and in the hearings at Denver under S. 241, also in November, I regret to report that so far the bill has not been introduced.

The association joined with various Wyoming interests and with stockmen of adjoining states in protesting against the creation of the Jackson Hole Monument which was a striking abuse of executive power.

Association and Producer

I am happy to report that we have closed a very successful year from the standpoint of membership and financial condition. With almost 500 new members to report for the year just passed, I am sure that our total membership stands at an all-time high. As to finances, we are slowly accumulating a small reserve that will be useful in times of sudden emergency. Despite the very heavy expense of operating last year, our support was generous enough so that we were able to make the regular transfer to reserve and also slightly to increase our working balance.

The magazine has also had a successful year. Its circulation is at an all-time high and we are now publishing six special state editions. While we do not expect to make a great deal of money with the magazine, we are glad to

report that it is no longer a drain upon the association finances as it was for many years but, instead, has for several years showed, each year, a satisfactory profit.

We have had splendid co-operation throughout the year from our affiliated associations and from our membership generally. Both Mr. Boice and I appreciate this very much. It has helped us materially in endeavoring to meet the many complex situations that have confronted us. Here's hoping that when next we meet at least the European war will be behind us and that we can begin in earnest to plan for the post-war period.

INFLATION IN WARTIME

(Summary of the address of W. M. Curtiss, Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., delivered at the annual convention of the American National Jan. 13, 1944.)

THE MAJOR SWINGS IN THE price level, which we call inflation and deflation, are probably the most important economic factors affecting the welfare of our people. Many of our current problems, such as the granting of wage increases, subsidies, price ceilings, rationing, and the like, are all a part of the broader problem. To solve intelligently these problems, it is first necessary to understand the causes and affects of these big swings in prices.

What Causes Inflation?

Inflation is a name popularly given to a rising price level. Prices rise rapidly in wartime because of increased incomes which are ordinarily accompanied by a decrease in goods that civilians can buy. Since 1939, the national income in the United States has more than doubled.

The increase in our national income and the cost of the war has been paid largely by governmental deficit financing. Deficit financing, or borrowing by the government, is inflationary. When a government borrows money to hire workmen to produce something which these workmen cannot buy, it is inflationary. If, for example, the war workers were producing something like cars or refrigerators, which consumers could and would buy from the government, the result of all this increased income would not be inflationary. But, since about half of our national income is from the production of war goods for which civilians have neither the desire nor the opportunity to buy, the increased income from that production becomes a tremendous inflationary force on the prices of things that civilians can buy.

It makes no difference whether the government hires men to build bombers, to build highways, or to rake leaves; if these projects are financed by borrowing, the effect is inflationary. On the other hand, if these projects were paid

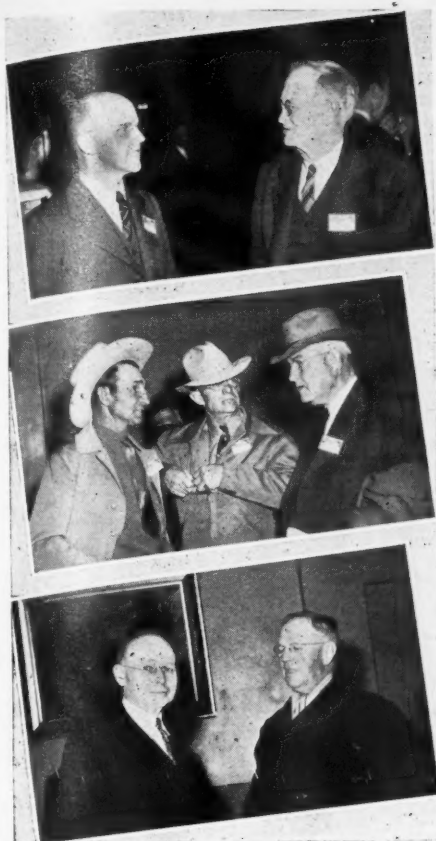
Report of Marketing Committee

By Chas. E. Myers, Chairman

In view of the fact that the average citizen has but a shallow understanding of our industry, your marketing committee considers it pertinent to make the following statement:

The palsy hand of inexperienced but autocratic men has been laid upon our livestock business with disastrous effect, damaging alike to the primary producer and the consuming public. With the thought that there would be a ready sale at a favorable price for the duration of the war and possibly a year or two longer, we have allowed our numbers to rise in the last four years to approximately 72,000,000, 75,000,000, 78,000,000 and on Jan. 1, 1944, we are credibly informed, to over 81,000,000 head of cattle, 16,000,000 more than we should have in normal times of peace, and numbers which, with the exception of 1934, have not previously been attained in our history. If our production had been allowed to follow its time-tested round of breeder, feeder, packer, retailer, with each getting a fair profit, we could have provided for all the real needs of our armies, our allies, and our civil population; but, instead of letting the time-tested custom continue, we find

our federal authorities passing from a policy of extreme repression in the production of feed grains to one where abnormally high loans were made fictitiously to raise the price. This policy pursued to an extreme degree with the grain, and coupled with ceiling prices on our livestock, which the packers are through subsidies paid a premium to enforce, has rendered the feeders' position so hazardous that many refuse to take the chance. When we consider that, leaving out hamburger and the various breeds of sausage, the feeder produced from one-third to one-half of our meat supply by increasing the weight of our animals, anything that removes him from the picture is detrimental in the extreme. In fact, such gigantic stupidity as outlined above should have become extinct when the mastodons and the dinosaurs disappeared. It has no place in the modern world. We do not ask exorbitant profits but we must have higher than normal prices to pay our higher costs, and with this we must have a fair amount of freedom. Give us this and we can furnish the meat for our armies, our allies, and our people far better than we can through the dictums of autocratic and inexperienced men.



Top: W. M. Curtiss, Ithaca, N. Y., and Chas. A. Myers, Evanston, Wyo.
Center: Huling Means, Silver City, N. M.; G. W. Evans, Magdalena, N. M.; and H. E. Floyd, Topeka, Kan.
Bottom: Wm. Diesing, Omaha, Neb., and Holly Blayne, Denver.

for out of taxes, the effect would not be inflationary. The reason it would not be inflationary is that the government would be taking as much money away from people as it would be paying out in wages or in relief payments. True, those who benefit from increased incomes or relief payments may be different individuals from those who pay the taxes.

Our laboring force has increased by 40 per cent since the outbreak of the war. Even if wage rates had not increased, the wages for this increased number of people and wages for the longer time worked by all workers would have made a considerable amount of additional income available for consumers to spend and would have been an inflationary force. With increasing wage rates, together with increasing prices which producers have received for their products, our national income has doubled and the inflationary force has become tremendous.

What Are the Effects of Inflation?

Inflation stimulates production. Profit margins increase and the production enterprises find that risks are well worth taking. Debts become less burdensome, inventories become worth more, jobs are plentiful, and the wheels

of industry hum. The incentives pressing production forward are many; those holding it back are negligible.

With inflation, not all groups fare equally. People on fixed incomes or depending on past savings like bonds, mortgages, savings accounts, and life insurance contracts find they cannot buy as much with their incomes.

Most people fear inflation. Some think inflation must be followed by deflation and its attendant evils. Others fear that inflation will develop into the extreme type which Germany experienced in the 1920's when past savings of individuals were all but wiped out. A few people fear even a moderate amount of inflation because their past savings will depreciate in value.

Violent inflation in the United States is unlikely, provided we win the war and win it quickly and use a reasonable degree of judgment in adding to the present inflationary forces.

A moderate amount of inflation works a hardship on few people. Even with a doubling of the price levels in four or five years, as occurred during World War I, relatively few people suffered. A nation can quickly adjust to rising prices. Some people point to the effect of rising prices on farm land values as one of the evils of rising prices. Actually, the so-called ridiculous prices paid for farm land in 1920 were justified on the basis of prices of farm products then existing. Had \$2 corn, \$1 oats, \$3 wheat, and \$4 milk continued, farms bought at those high prices could easily have been paid for.

Probably the most logical reason for fearing inflation in this country is that it may be followed by deflation. With the reduced prices which accompany deflation, producers are unable to meet their costs; widespread unemployment and bankruptcy results.

Intelligent monetary management could be used to prevent a serious deflation following the war, just as it was used in 1933 to stop further deflation. Nevertheless, in view of the uncertainty

of using such methods to prevent deflation, it would seem wise to avoid as much further inflation as possible.

What is Being Done About Inflation?

Since the beginning of the war, our national policy has been to prevent inflation. But we have had continuous inflation and the end is not yet in sight. It is difficult to know how much we have had because of the unreliability of index numbers in wartime. Official indexes are unreliable because many items, especially those not under price controls, are not in the indexes. The quality of many products has been cut, which is equivalent to a price rise and not all of these are taken into account. Most black market prices are not in the indexes. Many services have been reduced or eliminated without a corresponding reduction in the price index.

In our efforts to control inflation, some of the policies we have adopted on a national basis have been inflationary and some have been anti-inflationary. Our talk about wages has been anti-inflationary but our actions have been inflationary. Price control of raw materials and their allocation by a system of priorities has been in the direction of controlling inflation. The system of price control and rationing of goods to consumers is, in a sense, anti-inflationary but has left purchasing power in the pockets of consumers to break out as inflation elsewhere.

Taxation is anti-inflationary. Our total tax bill has increased to a considerable extent but still, our efforts to tax the increased income that people are getting because of the war has been fairly ineffective.

We are now considering subsidies of various types as a means of inflation control. Such subsidies will be paid for by deficit financing and are therefore inflationary. An argument for subsidies, even though they are inflationary, is that they might be less inflationary

COLORADO MEETING

THE PROBLEM OF INCREASING numbers of deer in some sections of the state turned out to be a highlight at the mid-winter meeting of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association held in Denver January 17. Proposed as a solution was the suggestion by Mr. Hunter, of the state fish and game commission, of a longer season on deer and elk, and a resolution was adopted by the association to that effect.

Speakers at the meeting were Ed E. Birkmaier, Denver, assistant regional forester; W. L. Dutton, Washington, D. C., chief of the division of ranch management, Forest Service; Russell B. Rose, Grand Junction, Colo., regional grazier, Grazing Service; Harry Farr, Greeley, Colo., chairman of the National

Live Stock and Meat Board; and R. C. Pollock, Chicago, the Meat Board's general manager.

Other questions before the meeting were the scarcity of concentrates, ranch labor, and national problems, discussed by A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M., new president of the American National Live Stock Association; and F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of that organization.

Among resolutions approved were those opposing subsidies; reaffirming belief in a policy of reasonable tariff protection; and suggesting close co-operation with the Izaak Walton League.

President of the Colorado association is Chas. P. Murphy, Spicer, Colo.; secretary, Dr. B. F. Davis, Denver.

than would be wage increases without the subsidies. There is nothing to indicate that labor would be satisfied with a subsidy which is less in amount than they are demanding in wage increases. If the subsidies are as great as the wage increases would have been, then the cure is as bad as the disease. In fact, it is worse because we would have had, in addition, the costs of administration and the controls which go with such regimentation.

Subsidies have a further effect other than on inflation. They serve as a means of redistributing wealth to those of lower incomes.

More recently, a food stamp plan has been offered as an alternative to subsidies. It is clearly not a means of controlling inflation. In fact, it is inflationary to the extent that it is financed on borrowed money. It is even more clearly a means of redistributing wealth to those of lower incomes than is a subsidy plan. The group of people with fixed incomes and those who live on past savings are scattered through all income levels of our population and will not be benefited exclusively by either a subsidy or a stamp plan.

Our War Effort

Wars are not fought with money but with manpower and materials. Never-

theless, the important part which money plays in our war economy is underestimated. One of the great military surprises of World War II has been the size of the war machine which the United States has been able to build in so short a time. This tremendous effort has been made possible largely because of the following: (1) An increase by 40 per cent in the size of the laboring force; (2) Longer working days for the laboring force; (3) Increased efficiency of production; (4) The using up of reserves of goods on hand at the outbreak of the war.

To a considerable extent, the war effort has been brought about with little if any sacrifice in material things, either of food or non-food items, by our people. Our war production has, for the most part, been additional production, with production for civilians continuing at fairly high levels, with more of some items and less of others.

The fact that we have been able to build such an amazing war machine with little material sacrifice by our civilian population was due in large part to the fact that we entered the war with the unemployment problem of the 'thirties still largely unsolved. We had in reserve a great capacity to produce; the result was that our war effort

was largely added to our existing production for civilian consumption.

Inflation was the inevitable result of getting our war machine into full swing, quickly. Higher wages were necessary to induce into employment women, old people, and some of the unemployed, and to move workers to the new war jobs. The payment of even higher overtime wages induced laborers to work more hours and on holidays. The only alternative would have been complete conscription of manpower, and the freezing of all incomes available to spend on consumer goods, which public opinion in this country probably would not have tolerated.

Once inflation has served this useful purpose, further inflation becomes a penalty on those who have saved, without giving us much further help. This point is reached when the full employment of people has largely been reached, and the new war industries have been set up and are running. From this point on, the only problem is to keep it running full blast. It would appear that this point has been reached and that we should seriously consider the advisability of more vigorous curbs on inflation. This would involve a broader and larger tax so as to pay for more of the war effort as we go along.

AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTIONALITIES

Cattlemen attending from Idaho included A. R. Babcock, Moore, president of the Idaho Cattlemen's association, who feeds cattle and operates on the range; Dan E. Clark, Ashton, ranch operator and former general livestock agent for the Union Pacific; Tom Callen, Jerome, cattleman and grower of spuds, beans and onions; and Fred M. Jewell, Cambridge, who recently sold out his mercantile business to devote entire attention to livestock. Of these, all but Mr. Babcock were accompanied by their wives.

P. M. Schultz, who with his father, C. H. Schultz, operates in the Mouse River Valley in North Dakota attended convention sessions. Up in that section the Mouse River runs down from Canada, makes a loop, and goes north to Lake Winnipeg. In Canada the river is called the Souris.

Other cattlemen from North Dakota were Frank Keogh, of Keene, and J. M. Kelsch, Sunshine Ranch, Steele. Quite a few of the men coming down from North Dakota had cattle exhibits in the Denver show. L. E. Arndt, secretary of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association, came into some more nice weather when he arrived in Denver. The thermometer at Minot, N. D., he said, had been staying right at 50. He reported that his association is going along in fine shape.

Sam C. Hyatt, past president of the Wyoming Stock Grower's Association, came to the convention with Mrs. Hyatt. Mr. Hyatt is chairman of Wyoming's grazing district No. 1, which has been looked to as a model for rules and regulations of grazing boards in the West.

Eugene Phelps attended the meeting with his wife and daughter. Their ranch is at Pitchfork, Wyo. (That's where most PRODUCER cover pictures are taken by Chas. J. Belden). Miss Phelps brought some calves to the Denver show.

Two stockmen attending from the section in North Dakota where the Missouri and the Little Missouri come together, were Vic Christensen, Croff, a director in the North Dakota Cattlemen's Association, and Angus Kennedy, Watford City, vice-president of the association. From along the Big Missouri came Alvin Gaines, Sanger, another director of the North Dakota organization, and C. D. Mogen, Carlson, N. D.

William A. Spence, Springerville, Ariz., and his wife were at the convention. At a recent sale held by Mr. Spence, the proceeds of the first calf sold—\$190—were turned over to the American National. This is something on the order of the "give-a-calf" plan which has so materially helped out in

the financing of the American National and other organizations using the plan. ("Give-a-Calf" was started in Yavapai County, Ariz.) Other stockmen, we hope, will try Mr. Spence's "sell-a-calf" plan.

Pressure of business and difficulty in travel kept George A. Clough, cattleman and attorney of San Francisco, Cal., from attending the convention. Mr. Clough has been an ardent supporter of the American National for many years. For a long time he served regularly as chairman of the resolutions committee.

A letter at convention time from Colonel Jay Taylor, young outstanding Texas cattleman, gives best wishes to friends and members of the American National and expresses regret at being unable to attend. Colonel Taylor is in the Quartermaster Corps.

Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore., was one of a number of representatives from the Northwest. Mr. Chandler operates perhaps the oldest registered Hereford herd in the United States. It was started when his grandfather came west from Missouri with an ox team. At first the herd was made up of Shorthorns, later changed to the Hereford breed. Frank A. Riches, Buena, Wash., past president of the American Hereford Association, traveled with Mr. Chandler.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

War-time Meat Program

(Address of Harry E. Reed, Washington, D. C., chief, livestock and meats branch, Food Distribution Administration.)

WHEN YOUR PRESIDENT AND secretary asked me to talk at your annual meeting they let me pick my own subject, and naturally I picked the one that has been uppermost in the minds of the livestock and meats staff of the War Food Administration.

Before getting into wartime meat programs, however, I should like to give you a little background material on prospective meat supplies and the probable distribution of them, which make the operation of control programs for livestock and meats necessary.

The farmers of the United States have done a grand job producing livestock in response to the appeal for food production for war purposes. It is now estimated that during the calendar year 1944 we will produce a little over 25,000,000,000 pounds of meat. That would be 2,000,000,000 pounds more than we produced in 1943 and about 9,000,000,000 pounds more than the annual average for the years 1935-39. About 10,000,000,000 pounds of the 1944 production will be beef and veal about 14,000,000,000 pork; and 1,000,000,000 will be lamb and mutton. Of the 25,000,000,000 total, about 17,000,000,000 pounds have been earmarked for American civilians, about 4,333,333,333 for our own armed forces, and a little over 3,000,000,000 for our allies and other export programs.

Statistical Meat

Remember now that this is statistical meat. It is not real meat yet. A lot of things can happen before this statistical meat becomes real meat; and being statistical meat, it is going to be subject to all the changes that are to be expected as statistical supplies change into the real thing. But even so, this supply picture doesn't look too bad. The approximately 17,000,000,000 pounds for civilians—provided it becomes real meat—will allow an annual per capita consumption of approximately 132 pounds. This is about the same as in 1943, but 6 pounds more than our average per capita consumption in the years 1935-39. The 4,333,333,333 pounds will make our army the meat-eatingest army that ever took the field against power-mad tyrants. And surely we won't begrudge our fighting allies the 3,000,000,000 pounds of American meat, particularly when we consider what a great job of fighting they're doing and realize what an important part American fats and *evinyaya tushonka* played in turning the Nazis back at Stalingrad and in the continued Russian offensive, and how American canned meats helped in the march of the British 8th Army across Egypt.



Harry E. Reed

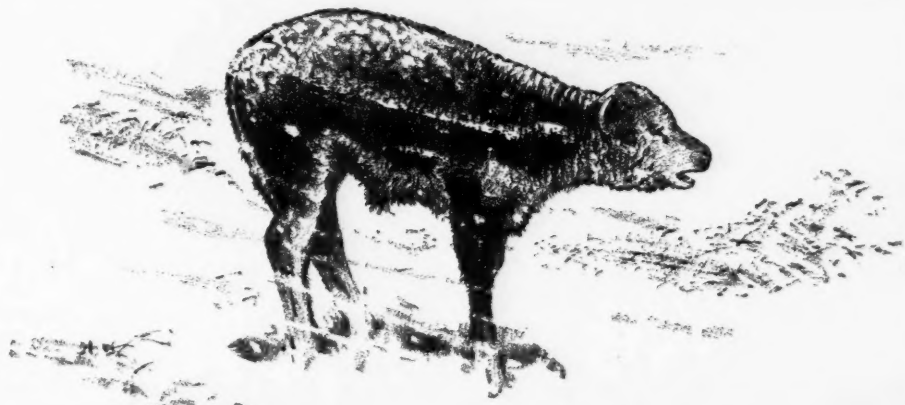
from surplus to deficit areas throughout the United States to meet civilian demand, and getting the civilian allocation

You'll agree, I am sure, that statistically the supply picture looks pretty good. But getting that livestock to market in an orderly flow, getting it killed and processed in channels where it will be available for the war effort and in a position to move

distributed in an equitable manner is a man-sized job for many men.

Regulation Needed

The country is determined to prevent inflation, to share and share alike, and at the same time to carry on the usual operations of the livestock and meat industry as nearly in accordance with normal procedure as possible. Economic law, therefore, has been replaced by man-made regulations and, because men are merely human, each regulation requires tinkering or else a new regulation to iron out the wrinkles made by the last one. All of this is realized; in fact, man-made regulations sort of emulate a barn cat—four new ones



A Long Way From a Railroad, But Watch Out for "Shipping Fever"!

Hemorrhagic Septicemia . . . commonly referred to as "Shipping Fever," isn't limited to animals which are being shipped. Hemorrhagic Septicemia . . . is a highly infectious disease to which livestock, particularly when in poor condition, can easily become victims, when exposed to the disease. Severe changes in weather, change of feed and other unfavorable conditions which tend to lower the animals' resistance can help bring on Hemorrhagic Septicemia, or "shipping fever" when animals are exposed to the infection.

To help control losses from this costly disease many successful livestock raisers are including the administration of Globe Hemorrhagic Septicemia products in their regular vaccination program. In the pulmonary form of the disease, common in the cold wet season, complicated with the pseudodiphtheric organism . . . the use of Globe Pasteurella Pseudodiphthericum Bacterin is especially recommended.

Whenever you need dependable veterinary serums, bacterins, or vaccines . . . see your Globe dealer first.



GLOBE LABORATORIES

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

KANSAS CITY DENVER LOS ANGELES MEMPHIS LITTLE ROCK CALGARY, ALTA.

every six weeks. But we are in for regulations until we win this war. We've got to have them to get the job done. Our competition uses them. I watched Hitler work at it for almost four years. And as objectionable as our kind of regulations may be, they are much to be preferred to Hitler's kind, and if they will get the job done for us everything will be all right in the end.

A lot of the best brains in the livestock and meat industry have been assisting government officials and, while all would like to see as few control regulations as possible, no one has come up with an answer that will result in an absence of all control. In an industry as complex as the livestock and meat industry, it is obvious that one or two simple controls won't do the job. Look what we are up against. Livestock is produced under all the varying conditions existing in the United States—produced by millions of farmers with all the different kinds of feed and under all kinds of production practices. We encounter both seasonal and geographical differences. After being produced, the livestock is killed and the meat processed by tens of thousands of packers and slaughterers. And after that, the meat must be distributed over this broad land of ours to all kinds of consumers with all kinds of tastes. Too, we must not overlook that greatest of functions of the American packing industry—the storing up of surplus in

times of gluts to be used when supplies are short. An industry as complex as this cannot be handled with one simple control. But such controls as are adopted must be kept as flexible as possible in order to meet the rapid changes and shifts in the production, marketing, and distribution of livestock and meats.

Types of Controls

At present we have three types of controls in operation in the livestock and meat field: price control, rationing, and distribution control. Price controls are handled by the Office of Price Administration. In fairness to the folks in OPA, we must recognize that they have perhaps the hardest job of any federal agency and their ticket has been written for them. On the one hand, the Price Control Act requires that they provide a generally fair and equitable margin for operations, they cannot set prices at a level that will reflect less than parity for agricultural commodities, and on the other hand, the President has directed them to hold the line and prevent a rise in the cost of living. Within those limitations, no human being could satisfy everybody. And when we in the livestock industry appraise and criticize what OPA is doing, we should admit that within the industry there is perhaps a greater proportion of individualists than in any other major industry—and these folks just naturally don't take kindly to price control.

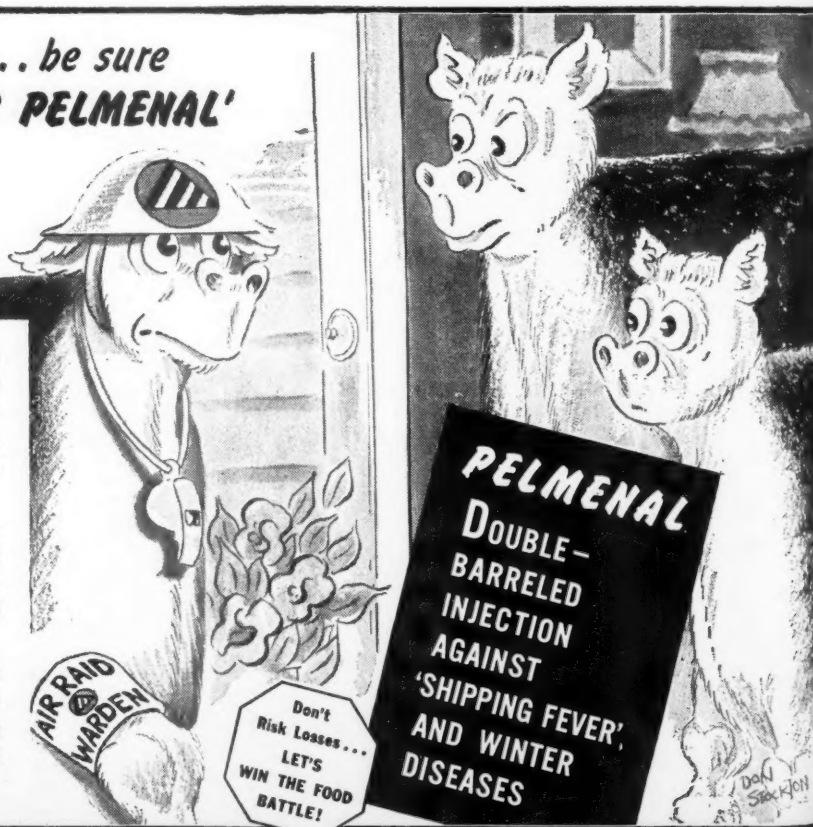
Now let us consider the rationing program for a minute. I think it's a program on which we can all go along. It is necessary, if the meat supply is going to be divided up so that the armed forces and our allies receive their needed requirements and if the civilian share is to be equitably divided among all consumers. The rationing problem is complicated by many factors. Outstanding among them is the unprecedented civilian demand for meat. Folks have more money in their pockets than they ever had before, and most of them are asking for beefsteak. Someone has made a guess that at ceiling prices, American civilians would like to buy as much as 25 per cent more meat than has been allocated to them. Of course, if we had no price ceilings on meat, we would hear very little about meat shortages but we would hear plenty about the high price of meat. The simplest way to handle the situation would be for everyone to put half his income in war bonds. Then we probably wouldn't need ceilings and our meat problem would be partly solved. But that isn't likely, so the meat rationing program was adopted. It isn't perfect. It can't be—it was written by human beings. But the purpose is sound, it is designed to give each consumer his fair share of the amount allocated for all consumers, and to limit total consumption by civilians to the allocated quantity. In fact, the rationing program has, since quotas

**"In case you're shipped out... be sure
you have a shot of CUTTER PELMENAL"**

Not just shipping—but *any* condition that has a tendency to weaken an animal and lower its resistance to disease—can make it a prey to the organisms of so-called "shipping fever." Severe climatic changes on your own range—hard drives from range to range—or drastic changes in feed can do it.

Vaccinate *regularly*, whether you're shipping or not—with Cutter Pelmenal! Pelmenal contains both the organism which causes true hemorrhagic septicemia and the one to which pulmonary infections associated with shipping fever are often ascribed.

And, like Blacklegol, Pelmenal contains Cutter's special chemical fortification—aluminum hydroxide absorption! This fortification holds the vaccine in the animal's tissues, releasing it slowly. It acts like small repeated doses of ordinary vaccines. Use Pelmenal!



CUTTER Laboratories • Berkeley, Calif. • Since 1897

were suspended last September 1, carried the entire burden of limiting civilian consumption to allocated quantities.

Now for the distribution controls. They were first adopted in the fall of '42, primarily as an interim measure prior to the time that a rationing program could be worked out and put into operation. During the summer of 1942, it became apparent that the total supply of meat, although larger than ever before in our history, was not sufficient to satisfy the demands of the federal agencies on one hand, and of civilians with greatly increased incomes on the other. You will recall that livestock prices had undergone a considerable advance during that period. The original restriction order, MRO-1, really had a two-fold purpose: First, to limit the quantity of meat placed in civilian distribution channels to the over-all quantity allocated to civilians, thereby freeing the remainder for the armed forces and the other government agencies that purchase for direct war use; and second, it was thought that this limitation on the amount of a packer's civilian business would take a lot of pressure out of the livestock market.

Difficulties Encountered

The restriction order ran into a lot of difficulties. Since it limited the civilian business of packers and there was not enough meat to go around, packers

tended to confine their meat sales to regular customers. Jobbers and wholesalers had a hard time getting meat. Areas like Boston and, to a lesser extent, New York ran short. Since the tendency was for packers to deal with regular customers, butcher shops in areas of recent population growth, such as the Gulf Coast and West Coast defense areas, had difficulty obtaining sufficient meat supplies. Rationing has tended to ease some of these difficulties, but they are not all licked by any means.

One reason the original order did not produce the results expected was that meat production in commercial channels during the winter of 1942 and '43 was not up to expectations and a great deal of meat—we don't know how much—did not pass through channels where it would have been subject to quota control. The restriction order was operative principally on packers who killed 2,000,000 pounds or more of meat a year. While the provisions applied to smaller operators, they were not effective in controlling their slaughter. On April 1, when administration of the control was transferred to the Food Distribution Administration, the control was extended to cover the slaughter of smaller packers and butchers. Later, in August of 1943, all of the quota orders were combined into the license order, FDC-75, which has become the basic order for

distribution and marketing controls.

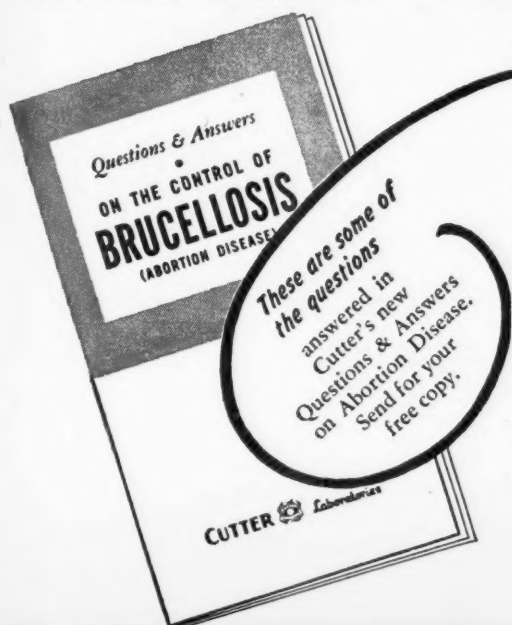
Now I would like to say a little about the War Meat Board. The War Meat Board was set up in May, 1943, to help bring about a balance between supply and demand. There has been a great deal of misunderstanding about the board and perhaps some disappointment because it has not delivered all that, erroneously, has been expected from it. I want to say, however, that the board has performed the function assigned to it. It was set up only as an advisory body and not as an action agency.

Make-up of Board

The board came into being last May, following the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the War Food Administration, the United States armed forces, and the Office of Price Administration. Most of you are familiar with the board's structure. The chairman is the representative of the War Food Administrator. On the demand side of the table are a representative of the United States armed forces, a representative of the Food Distribution Administration responsible for government purchases of meat other than for the armed forces, and a representative of the food rationing division of the Office of Price Administration. On the supply side of the table we have consultants on beef, consultants on pork, consultants on small stock, and consult-

HOW CAN IT BE DETERMINED

whether an abortion is due to ABORTION DISEASE or to other causes?



- What is the best means of cleaning up abortion disease in an infected herd?
- When is testing an unnecessary expense?

Abortion control in dairy and registered beef herds is quite routine procedure—but in many range herds, abortion disease losses are still accepted as an act of ill-natured Providence.

How much of your calf crop were you robbed of last Spring?—losses that vaccination with Cutter Abortion Vaccine might have prevented!

Cutter Abortion Vaccine is prepared from living cultures of the *Brucella abortus* organism. While incapable of causing the disease, it helps the animal to produce an immunity against it.

For practical answers to most-asked questions about abortion control, address Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., or your nearest office listed below.

• • •

PLEASE BEAR WITH US . . . if there are occasional short delays in obtaining Cutter Products. The war comes first—and production of vaccines, serums, antitoxins, intravenous solutions, blood plasma, etc., for the armed forces naturally is calling for the greater part of our facilities.

If not available locally, write for name of nearest supplier. Address any Cutter branch office . . .
Los Angeles • Seattle • Ft. Worth • San Antonio • Denver • Calgary • Regina • Vancouver • Winnipeg

ants on canned meats. We also have as a member of the board a representative of the price division of the Office of Price Administration, who deals with price matters that come before the board. As I said before, the board is not an action agency, and authority has not been delegated to the board as a body. Authority is vested in the government representatives on the board, who act within the limits of the policies prescribed by the particular agency each represents.

An advisory committee has been set up to work with the board. It consists of representatives of cattle producers, cattle feeders, sheep and lamb producers, sheep and lamb feeders, hog producers and feeders, market interests, packers, nonslaughtering processors, wholesalers, and retailers. In addition, the board can call in any group or person for advice and counsel in the conduct of operations.

Allocating the Supply

The first step of the overall meat distribution program is the dividing up of the total available supply among all those who are entitled to a share of it. This process of division is called allocation. The claimants are the American civilians, the armed services, our allies, U. S. territories, friendly nations, and the peoples liberated from Axis aggression. The allocations are made by the War Food Administration, with all claimant groups having an opportunity to present and justify their requirements. It is up to the allocation committee in Washington to see that the final allocations are based, not on psychological wants, but on physiological needs and requirements, and that they are in keeping with prospective available supplies. When the allocations are completed, we have as good a picture as can be obtained of the estimated production of meat and the resulting quantities that should be available to the several claimant agencies.

Among the most important functions of the War Meat Board is the transla-

tion of the allocations into terms of current meat supplies. During the early days of the board's operations, the word "nerve-center" was used to describe it, and that is essentially correct. The board has, as a result of excellent voluntary co-operation from all classes of slaughterers, the best measure of meat production on a weekly basis that has ever been compiled in the United States. At each meeting of the board, the members are supplied with information as to total meat production during the previous week and a break-down by types of meat and production by regions. Production estimates are under constant review and are adjusted in accordance with the dictates of actual production. This information, coupled with reports made by the government representatives as to the previous weekly "take," future needs of the armed forces and lend-lease, and past and future demands for meeting ration coupons and points spent by civilians, provides the board with a basis for recommending to action agencies those adjustments and changes that should result in a balance between supply and demand.

Board Recommends

Examples of such recommendations are that the armed forces and lend-lease curtail their purchases in a certain area during a particular week, or increase them in another; that purchases of certain types or forms of meat be stepped up or curtailed for given periods; that ration points for specific types and cuts of meat be raised or lowered; and that price ceilings be adjusted to permit an orderly flow of meat through civilian distribution channels or to effectuate and permit procurement by war agencies. In this activity, the board is recommending the changes and adjustments that should give man-made regulations a part of the flexibility they need if they are to be substituted for economic law without paralyzing distribution.

It was not until the middle of last August that a balance had been achieved between supply and demand. Supply and demand information available to the War Meat Board shows that the operation of the rationing program and the distribution controls had by that time developed sufficient compression that the quantity of meat being produced each week was equal to the amount needed to meet armed forces, lend-lease, and other exempt requirements, and the civilian allocation as reflected by outstanding ration coupons.

With the suspension of slaughter or delivery quotas on September 1, the amount of meat going into civilian channels increased. During September, October, and November, it was estimated that the quantity available in civilian distribution channels exceeded the amount needed to meet outstanding coupons and points by about 25 per cent—at a time when the "surplus" meat

was needed greatly by the armed forces and lend-lease.

One of the essential features of good meat management is that government agencies must make their heaviest purchases during the season of heaviest production. Under a system of fixed prices, there is little incentive for the packing industry to store surpluses that develop during periods of heavy marketings and hold them for distribution during periods of light marketings. When prices are fixed uniformly over the year, government must take over that function. And it has been the objective of the purchasing agencies of both the armed forces and the Food Distribution Administration to take these seasonal surpluses off the market when they occur. If these surpluses can be carried by the government agencies, then these agencies will be in a position to stay out of the market when the livestock run is reduced and permit the short supply to be available for civilians.

Balance Achieved

Largely as a result of the board's operations, we had, in December, again achieved on a national basis a balance between supply and demand. I know there were trouble spots here and there throughout the country, but we always have had areas where there were excess supplies or shortages for temporary periods, and the only answer is quick adjustments for corrective purposes.

In late November, the board plotted December federal procurement and civilian purchases against our December production estimates. Naturally, it balanced on paper. As actual production data came in, adjustments were necessary both in the federal buy and ration point values. You recall the adjustments made by the rationing division of OPA during December. On pork some of the changes were drastic. The board's calculations show that for December inspected meat production exceeded the estimates made in November by about 30,000,000 pounds, largely because of the increased production of pork. (But don't get excited—that 30,000,000 pounds was only an increase of 2 per cent over the estimate.) While procurement of beef by war agencies fell short because manpower shortages and congested facilities precluded packers from furnish-

REFUNDS AT ISSUE

Under an agreement between the War Food Administration and the St. Louis National Stockyards Company, approximately \$400,000 is to be held in reserve to be paid back to patrons in the event rates prescribed by the War Food Administration are upheld. The St. Louis Company, upon issuance of the War Food Administration order for lower rates, requested a delay of action pending a petition for adjustment.

PACKER INCOMES

Total income of Armour and Company was reported at a new record of \$1,416,558,800, with a net income amounting to about 1 cent on each dollar of sales for the year 1943. Profits shown by the company amounted to \$14,570,838. Federal taxes and foreign income taxes paid were \$23,455,932—double the amount paid in 1942.

Swift reports that its beef and pork departments operated at a loss, but the meat processing firm had a net income of \$17,431,372 for its fiscal year comparing with \$16,972,721 for the preceding year. Sales reached a peak of \$1,490,016,636—an increase of \$80,610,865 over the previous 12 months.

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NOW MORE IMPORTANT
THAN EVER TO FEED

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Protein feed is hard to get these days. That creates a serious protein shortage. But we don't have to short our steers two ways. We can still supply all the minerals they need—for less than half a cent per head per day.

Available in the 100-lb. bag or the 50-lb. block, MoorMan's Range Minerals—fed either way—supply all the minerals in the right amounts . . . thus help prevent serious troubles such as depraved appetite, stiff joints, "creepy" cattle, bone fracture and reproductive troubles, as far as they are due to mineral deficiency.

Cottonseed cake is a source of phosphorus as well as protein, and the current shortage magnifies mineral deficiencies. That's why it is now even more important to feed MoorMan's Minerals.

E. W. Hunt, one of hundreds of prominent cattlemen who swear by MoorMan's Range Minerals, says: . . . "cows wintered on nothing but range grass and MoorMan's Minerals came through as well as cattle that had been better fed except for MoorMan's Minerals."

MOORMAN MFG. COMPANY
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MoorMan's MINERAL FEEDS

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Please mail me full information about MoorMan's Minerals for Cattle on range.

Also for _____
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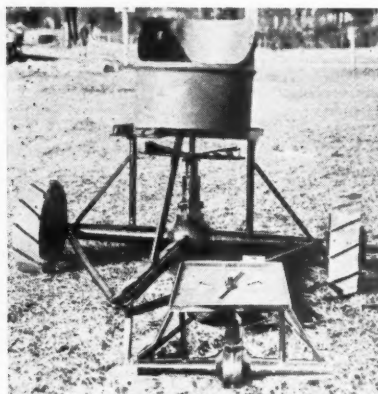
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The Cattleman's Most Valuable Equipment. Will Last a Lifetime

The above picture shows one distributor assembled as it comes to you. The bottom cut is part of a machine with the drum detached, showing false bottom to hopper, agitator, material valve ports and valve gauge lever. We do not furnish tires but furnish certificate whereby you may procure tires locally. (auto tires are used) or we can furnish steel banded, lugged wheels on machines that do not need tires. The machines having lugged wheels can be changed over to rubber tired machines at any time by locally purchasing wheels and hubs (auto).

Developed Especially for Pasture Improvement—Seeding—Citrus Grove Fertilization

In co-operation with State Experiment Station superintendent, State Agricultural and State Agricultural Experiment Engineers, we recently stopped all manufacture to make twelve distinct improvements in our distributor. All parts metal, electrically welded or fabricated with bolts or set screws where necessary. The IMPROVED MARVEL is made of over sixty parts. Due to scarcity of materials two of these parts are second handed (Reconditioned auto rear end and the drum). To obtain materials we have men traveling the entire country. Our improvements make this the toughest, most durable piece of farm machinery for its purpose on the market.

Spreads All Broadcast Materials—Top Dressing, Nitrate, Phosphate, Lime, Slag, Commercial Fertilizers on Pastures, Oat and Barley Land, Poison Bait for Insects. Plants oats, caley peas, grass seed or any similar broadcast crop. Throws thirty foot swath of fertilizer at rate of fifteen miles per hour. Will fertilize 200 acres per day. May be pulled behind wagon, truck, tractor, or auto. Container holds approximately 200 lbs. or 25 gallons. Every farmer has use for this machine for pasture improvement or seeding at every season of the year.

Now in Use in Over 30 States and Many State Agricultural Experiment Stations

Order Today—Immediate Delivery

Specify whether you want one for tires or lugged wheels.

Price \$100.00 F.O.B. Demopolis, Alabama

Send check or Money Order or will ship sight Draft Bill of Lading attached—Specify Bank drawn through.

DEALERS WANTED

**H. P. RANDALL
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
P. O. BOX 272-K
DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA**

ing the full allocation in accordance with specifications, procurement of pork exceeded early plans as a result of a step-up in purchases to conform to the increased production. The quantity remaining over and above the civilian allocation was permitted to go into civilian channels, fully covered by coupons and points, as the rationing division of OPA made adjustments in point values to keep pace with changing conditions.

Distribution plans for January's estimated federally inspected production of meat—about 1,750,000,000 pounds—call for the purchase by the armed forces and lend-lease of 38 per cent, or 665,000,000 pounds. That means that 33 per cent of the beef and veal, 40 per cent of the pork, and 33 per cent of the mutton and lamb produced in January will go to war agencies if estimates and plans materialize. The civilian allocation is 62 per cent, amounting to 1,100,000,000 pounds, along with an estimated 440,000,000 pounds of non-federally inspected meat that can be used only for civilians and only in intrastate channels; this quantity is more than adequately covered by outstanding coupons and points validated for use in January.

Present estimates are that in February meat production under federal inspection will be 1,600,000,000 pounds, and that 400,000,000 pounds will be produced in non-federally inspected facilities. The armed forces and the Food Distribution Administration are set to buy their allocation from federally inspected production, leaving the remainder of federally inspected meat produced in February for civilians along with all of the non-federally inspected meat. As this statistical meat materializes into real meat, whether it is more or less than the estimates indicate, adjustments will be made to make the actual supply flow to the demand categories.

Difficulties Ahead

Right now we are in pretty good shape as far as the meat supply is concerned. Pork production is much the heaviest on record, and marketings of short-fed cattle have been liberal. We expect this condition to continue through February, and probably through March, but we see difficult times ahead with the spring and early summer months. By that time the winter run of hogs should be processed and the run of short-fed cattle will probably have been marketed. We have been concerned for some time over the probability that beef supplies may be short during the second quarter of the year—April, May, and June—because people who have carried cattle through the winter will no doubt want to turn them out to get cheap gains on grass. Unfortunately, this in-between season on cattle coincides with the in-between hog marketing season that may be expected in April and May. That is the reason we have been so anxious to accumulate pork and army boneless beef during the recent and current

heavy production period to tide us over the short months that we believe lie ahead.

The number of cattle on farms and ranches on January 1 probably was the highest on record. From the standpoint of beef needs, as well as the long-time production outlook, it is highly desirable for us to have the largest cattle slaughter on record by a substantial margin throughout the coming spring and summer months. We desperately need the hides as well as the beef, and it is highly desirable from the standpoint of balancing our livestock production with available feed supplies to market a lot of cattle this coming spring and summer. If too many count on taking advantage of next summer's cheap gains on grass, it may be that the supply of cattle available for market next fall will be in excess of plant capacity and result in a situation somewhat similar to that which we are now experiencing on hogs—satisfactory prices if you can get them, but glutted markets, big holdovers, and many farmers unable to sell when they are ready to go. The best way to avoid this possibility is to market larger numbers of cattle during the spring and summer months and thus improve the seasonal supply situation throughout the marketing season.

Co-operation Needed

Plenty of difficulties lie ahead. Each week our expectations and apprehensions become realities or else submerge in importance to new expectations or uncertainties. Next to the job of carrying a gun in this global war, we in the livestock and meat industry have one important job to do. Our job is to produce the meat and get it to our armies, our allies, and our civilian population. If we get it done, we are going to be mighty proud. In times like these, when human beings become distraught, it is natural that we indulge in some fighting and squabbling among ourselves, but right now we cannot permit such peacetime luxuries to interfere with the attainment of our objective—winning the war. Our job requires understanding—sincere, sympathetic understanding of the problems confronting every segment of, and every government agency connected with, this very complex industry in which we work. It requires the closest possible co-operation of livestock producers, marketing agencies, transportation facilities, packers, and government. Everyone has his part to do. We have made progress—some of it is gratifying—but the big pull lies ahead. We are not over the hump; we are just approaching it.

When you assemble here in January, 1945, for your next annual convention, let us hope that each of us can attend with that feeling of satisfaction that comes from having done his part and having done it well.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Association Conventionalities

Frank S. Boice, Sonoita, Ariz., retiring president of the American National, explained, when we asked him to tell us about a brand that seemed to be upside down, that brands are not always readable, that the Mexicans draw out their brands on the sand.

Men from Kansas included H. E. Floyd, Topeka, editor of the *Kansas Stockman*; E. C. Robbins, Belvidere, who operates in both Kansas and Oklahoma; Jess C. Harper, Sitka; F. A. Arnold, Ashland. Three of these men came up from the southwestern part of Kansas where seven to 15 inches of snow had fallen and 10-below weather had prevailed. Another Kansan at the session was Will Miller, well-known secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association.

Fred H. Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev., had his hay put up with the help of a Spanish dictionary. He carried the book with him throughout the entire haying period. Ranchers generally have been satisfied with the Mexican haying help. Mr. Dressier's son, Frederick W., came with him.

Denver naturally drew many Coloradans to the convention as well as the stock show. Alfred Collins was a Colorado rancher and breeder attending sessions and exhibiting at the show. He is a big game hunter. His home at Crestone abounds with trophies—an elephant-foot stool and lion, tiger, and other heads. Mrs. Collins was also in Denver.

C. J. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott, Hyannis, Neb., attended the meeting, as they usually do wherever it is held. Mr. Abbott is a member of the Nebraska Brand Board, a prominent figure in the Nebraska Live Stock Association, and took an active part in doings at the convention.

Dan D. Casement, rancher, feeder and authority on the Quarter-Horse, is not often absent from American National meetings. He has long taken active interest in association affairs. At Denver he also had cattle exhibits at the National Western show to attend to. Mr. Casement's son, Jack, recently moved his cattle operations from the mountains at Steamboat Springs, Colo., to the plains near Sterling, Colo.

You see plenty of Stetsons at a cattlemen's convention, but there is one outstanding cattleman who wears a Stetson that is black, and that is Tom Jones, Midland, S. D., loyal American National member of many years' standing. "Buffalo" Jones is a pioneer cattleman who has ranged 40 or 50 years

in the Midland section east of the Black Hills.

In the South Dakota delegation were Claude Olson, president of the South Dakota Stock Growers' Association, George Hett, and Paul G. Ames, all of Buffalo, and Thomas Arnold, Nenzel, Neb., who also operates in South Dakota. The wives of all these men were with them at the meeting.

Among those attending from California were J. Sheldon Potter, long active in the work of the National, operating ranches in the San Francisco area; S. D. Sinton, San Francisco; Dan McKinney, San Francisco, secretary of the California Cattlemen's Association; G. F. Williamson, King City, Cal.; E. Clyde Harris, Sacramento.

As chairman of the finance committee, it is the duty of Bruce Brockett, Rimrock, Ariz., to read the association's financial report. He read off association receipts for 1943, state by state. "Total for this year, \$5,000," he added. The audience took the \$5,000 as the 1943 total, and was puzzled. Noting it, Mr. Brockett said, "Well, I mean that; that's what we've got so far this year. I'm not telling the total for 1943. It's already spent, anyway."

Men from Utah attending the meeting included J. M. Conover, Ferron; E. S. Gardner, St. George; H. L. Allred, Roosevelt; J. T. Finlinson, Limington; Dan Gull, Spanish Fork; and L. C. Montgomery, Heber, president of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Association.

ANLSA OFFICERS' ACTIVITIES

An itinerary of officers of the American National Live Stock Association, starting with the close of the 47th annual convention of that body, can be set down about as follows:

Immediately after the meeting, Retiring President Frank S. Boice, Sonoita, Ariz., left for Washington, D. C., with one of the National Tax Committee's attorneys, to represent the industry in the case calling for retention of that method of income tax figuring that uses a constant unit inventory value.

Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin, Denver, left for Washington, D. C., two weeks after the convention to be in Washington when the subsidy matter reached its critical state, probably at the end of January or the beginning of February.

A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M., new president of the association, is scheduled to attend the meeting of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association in Tucson, Feb. 4-5 and later the meeting of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association at Houston, Tex., Feb. 29-Mar. 1.

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Have All These Features!



Sanforized-Shrunk!
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Coli-Enteritidis Bacterin (for calf scours—prevention and treatment) per dose	.06
Brucella Abortus Vaccine, per dose	.35
Anti-Hog Cholera Serum, per 100 cc	1.00
Simultaneous Virus, per 100 cc	2.15
Anti-Swine Erysipelas Serum, per 100 cc	1.80

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WORLD'S LARGEST SERUM PRODUCERS

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HORN WEIGHTS
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TATTOO MARKERS—Complete with figures 1 to 10. Bottle of ink and full instructions, \$4.00 postpaid. Poultry or small animal size \$3.25 post paid. Complete line of Ear Tags, Veterinary Instruments and Supplies. Write for Catalog.

Breeders Supply Co. Council Bluffs Iowa

Is Our War Effort Full of Holes?

● The Cattle Industry is doing a big and important job in this war. But there are still at least 100,000,000 holes in this effort . . . Those costly holes in the hides of "grubby" cattle.

About 30% of all cattle slaughtered are grubby. In the Southwest, it will run as high as 90%. Did you know that this means a loss of

—enough leather to keep 2,000,000 soldiers in shoes for a whole year?

—at least 5 percent in production or feed lot gain?

—\$5 to \$10 per head to the raiser and feeder?

Control is Simple and Easy

Let's plug these costly holes. Derris or cube powder containing rotenone will kill grubs. Apply as a wash, dust or spray to the backs of cattle during the winter months. Two or three treatments, at 30-day intervals, will kill the grubs as they develop. This will prevent them from hatching out as heel flies in the spring. It will also kill cattle lice. Let's snuff out the grubs and save this costly waste.

This information is presented in support of the National Live Stock Conservation Program being conducted in the principal livestock-producing states this year—for the purpose of reducing livestock and feed wastes caused by disease, parasites and improper handling. For further information on this National Program, contact your State Director of Extension Service or the National Live Stock Conservation Council, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.



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Leather provides a liner for the new steel combat helmets.



Leather gloves for warmth and protection are required by all branches of the Services.



Millions of leather service shoes are required for the Army, the Navy, the Marines and the United Nations.

ASSOCIATION NOTES

Organization of Associations

Arizona is moving to weld together all the agricultural organizations in the state to promote harmony and combine efforts in solving common problems. On this Arizona Agricultural Council, meeting in December, Bruce Brockett, Rimrock, represented the Yavapai Cattle Growers, and Mrs. J. M. Keith, Phoenix, represented the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association. Milk, cotton, farm, banker, and other groups were represented.

Uncompahgre Resolutions

The Uncompahgre Valley Cattle and Horse Growers' Association passed resolutions at Montrose, Colo., expressing appreciation to officials of the Forest and Grazing Services for their co-operation; endorsing the amended Johnson bill; pledging continued co-operation with the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association and the American National Live Stock Association; favoring continued protection against foreign competition; favoring "equitable treatment relative to the use of public lands and other factors;" and opposing giving

over to the executive branch any existing congressional tariff powers. The stockmen asked that the industry be taken from the jurisdiction of the OPA and that all the subsidies connected with livestock be removed.

Breed Association Officers

During the recent Chicago fat-stock show various of the breed associations named their officers. They included: American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association—president, Otto G. Nobis, Davenport, Ia.; treasurer, J. F. McKanny, King City, Mo.; secretary, W. H. Tomhave. American Shorthorn Breeders' Association—president, Carl Grief, Uniontown, Wash.; secretary-treasurer, Clinton Tomson, Chicago. Polled Shorthorn

Society—president, Chas. H. Nickel, Carmel, Ind.; secretary, Emily Krahn, Chicago. Belgian Draft Horse Corporation of America—president, Fred H. Cook, Beaver, Pa.; secretary, H. J. Brant. Percheron Association—president, Frank C. Rathje, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Ellis McFarland, Chicago. Horse and Mule Association of America—president, Louis E. Stoddard, Bell Ranch, N. M.; secretary, Wayne Dinsmore.

Sheep Raisers' Officers

Marsh Lea, Fort Stockton, Tex., was elected president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association recently. Ray Willoughby, San Angelo, Tex., was elected first vice-president; Steve Stumberg, Sanderson, second vice-president; and Vestal Askew, Del Rio, secretary.

RAILROADS HANDLING HEAVY SHIPMENTS

American railroads today are handling the heaviest livestock shipments in years and are hauling an immense tonnage of meat in response to heavy war demands.

From the ranches and farms to the meat packing centers, the railroads, in the first nine months of 1943, moved more than 575,000 carloads of livestock, according to the Association of American Railroads. This was approximately 15

per cent more than was moved in the corresponding period of 1939, the year war broke out in Europe.

In the first eight months of 1943, the railroads delivered to the various ports for lend-lease shipment more than 1,250,000,000 pounds of meat—nearly six times our total meat exports during all of 1939. Approximately 55 per cent of this meat was canned, and about 39

what's good for the **breeder**

is good for the **feeder**

what's good for the feeder

is good for the **producer**

"The proof of the pudding
is in the eating."

Below is WHR's CHAMPION steer
over all breeds at Ogden Live Stock Show.

WHR TRUE MOLD—and true to name.



SO it all gets back to you, Mr. Cattleman,
for the end of all cattle is the butcher!

Your purpose, and ours, is to improve beef quality. To paraphrase Swift & Company's advertisement, "There is never a year when quality is unprofitable; and never a year when lack of quality pays." Maybe hard to believe right now, but the day will come when quality will pay off big.

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Cheyenne



per cent smoked, cured or frozen. Several billion more pounds of meat were shipped by rail to our own military forces and to civilians.

To handle this greatly increased traffic, about the same amount of equipment was used as before the war. Material shortages prevented the railroads from getting the number of stock and refrigerator cars that would normally have been needed to handle these additional loads. On some railroads, worn-out cars were retired faster than new ones could be added.

The railroads' ability to produce so much transportation service in spite of this handicap is attributed largely to co-operation between and among the railroads, between the railroads and the shippers and receivers of freight, and between all of them and the government.

An important agency through which the railroads co-operate is the car service division of the Association of American Railroads. This division deals with the flow of both loaded and empty cars from railroad to railroad, sending fleets of cars where they are needed and stopping the movement of cars to any point where they cannot be loaded or unloaded promptly.

The movement of livestock during peak periods is a good example of how the car service division operates. Before the seasonal movement of livestock begins from the range country, the shippers anticipate their car requirements and pass this information on to the railroads of their territory. The railroads, in turn, notify the car service division, which then endeavors to build up the necessary supply by diverting stock cars from railroads in other sections of the country.

Another factor contributing to the maintenance of an adequate car supply is the loading to capacity and the prompt loading and unloading of cars by the shippers and receivers of freight. Largely through their co-operation, the railroads have been able to get more work out of serviceable cars and locomotives.

Portrait of Cowan

The late Judge Sam Cowan of Fort Worth, Tex., traffic counsel for the American National Live Stock Association for many years and an outstanding expert in transportation, has been honored in having his portrait hung at the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago. His many friends may want to contribute a small amount toward a fund for this purpose. They may send their contributions to F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo., who will transmit the contributions to the portrait fund.

MARKETS

Story of Markets

By H. W. French

MODERATE TO LIBERAL RECEIPTS

Of cattle, moderate runs of sheep and lambs, and excessive receipts of hogs continued to feature the livestock market. Heavy snows in parts of New Mexico and Texas had a tendency to swell the movement of cattle, although market supplies of cattle were increased considerably by the fact that many feeders are unwilling to hold their stock any longer because of the uncertainty of the situation.

There seemed to be no end to the hogs, as practically every market reported congestion, and big holdovers were reported constantly at the big centers. Much was done to cut down the supply. Country owners were advised not to glut the markets, embargoes were in force at some points and permit systems at others. Receipts the opening day of the year at Chicago and at some other points were the heaviest since 1934, while the 12-market total on that day stood the biggest since 1925.

Meat allocations announced by the War Food Administration for 1944 give United States civilians 67 per cent of the total supplies available for all needs. This is about the same as in 1943 and is equivalent to approximately 132 pounds per capita on a dressed meat basis compared with 126 pounds in the pre-war period, 1935-39.

Total allocations for 1944 were around 24,500,000,000 pounds. United States military and war services will receive about 17 per cent. About 56 per cent will be beef, 4 per cent veal, 4 per cent lamb and mutton, and 36 per cent pork. Our allies, other friendly nations, Red Cross, and United States territories will get 12 per cent, as follows: Great Britain, including overseas forces, 6 per cent; Russia 4 per cent; other allies and liberated areas 1 per cent; United States territories $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Most meat for our allies will be pork. One billion pounds has been established as a contingency reserve.

Grains Supply Down

Despite record yields of corn, oats, and barley in 1943 and record stocks at the beginning of the season, supplies of these grains on farms and in terminal markets at the beginning of 1944 were 15 per cent less than last year and about 8 per cent less than two years ago. The disappearance of corn, oats and barley has increased for each six-month period during the past two years. Larger numbers of livestock and feeding to heavier weights are largely responsible for the increased rate of disappearance.

Stocks of corn and oats on Jan. 1,

1944, and of barley on Dec. 1, 1943, totaled 72,659,000 tons against 86,062,000 tons a year earlier. Unless the consumption of grain is reduced considerably in the next six months stocks next July 1 will be materially below the July 1 average of about 30,000,000 tons of the past two years. Corn on farms and at terminal markets on Jan. 1, 1944, totaled 2,008,413,000 bushels against 2,322,443,000 bushels a year ago. Oats were 725,060,000 and 891,076,000 bushels, respectively, and barley 200,910,000 and 282,370,000 bushels, respectively.

Considerable change in the grade of beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago since October is apparent. During the first week of 1944 choice and prime steers made up 23 per cent of those sold, while good grade steers constituted 53.8 per cent. This compares with 56.4 per cent choice and prime and 40.2 per cent good during the week ending October 10, 1943. The figures for the first week of 1943 stood at 21.7 per cent choice and prime and 48.9 per cent good.

Long-Feds to Be Scarce

If reports on current feeding intentions are correct, the number of long-fed cattle—those which normally would come in the choice and prime grades—will be exceedingly scarce in the period just ahead. High feed cost and unimproved prices for live fed cattle are the factors of influence in the picture at the moment. Big numbers of cattle are in the country but there is no pronounced liquidation, much of the unloading being confined to small farmers who have increased their holdings from a few head to 100 head or more. Big interests are rarely carrying more cattle over than last year, although some unable to sell their calves last fall have more on hand.

Some men have no intention of staying in the feeding game at this time and others have purchased fewer replacement cattle than in other years. One man in Colorado who usually feeds several thousand head of heifers has no cattle of his own in the lot but leased his feedlot to a New Mexico man who is carrying 1,000 cows there now.

The number of cattle on feed for market on Jan. 1 was about 16 per cent smaller than the record number on feed earlier, according to a release by the Department of Agriculture. The number was off in all areas and in practically all states, with the largest decreases in the western Corn Belt. The estimated number in the 11 Corn Belt states, although 16 per cent below 1943 and under the Jan. 1 figures in 1942 and 1941, stood larger than in any year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive. Decrease from last year measured between 500,000 and 600,000 head.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Oregon was the only state among the 11 western states not showing a decrease from a year earlier. The decrease for these states figured 11 per cent, or about 130,000 head. Sharp decreases were reported in Texas and Oklahoma, and some reduction in North Dakota and Pennsylvania.

Corn Belt feeders indicate that 46 per cent of their cattle will go to market before April 1, against 35 per cent for that period last year and a 10-year average (1934-43) of 37 per cent. There are relatively large numbers of steers and beef heifers on farms in the Corn Belt, and these cattle may be placed on feed later or roughed through the winter and fattened on pasture next summer.

Steer Average Down a Quarter

Average price of all grades of steers sold out of first hands at Chicago during December, 1943, figured \$14.87 against \$15.10 a year earlier and \$14.85 two years ago. Average cost ranged from \$10.71 for common up to \$16.21 for choice and prime. For the entire year all grades averaged \$15.30, as compared with \$13.79 in 1942 and \$11.33 in 1941. The year's average weight was 1,077 pounds against 1,096 pounds a year ago and 1,114 pounds two years ago. Grade percentages for 1943 were as follows: Choice and prime 27.9; good 49.4; medium 20.7, and common 2.

Live cattle control prices are constantly under discussion, and one hears many pro and con arguments on this subject. Recently one bystander said, "Oh well, the sun only shines on one side of the street." Another remarked, "One way to quit eating (meat) is to tie a knot in your neck." After all is said and done, the feeder will keep on feeding, and the people will keep on eating meat.

Sharply fluctuating cattle markets prevailed through the month, but declines usually were followed by somewhat equal advances. Some irregularity was reported frequently, and at Chicago the second week of January found choice and prime beef steers holding steady, with other grades unevenly 25 to 75 cents lower. Somewhat similar trends were noted at times at other markets, especially for cows. Price range has widened considerably, and particularly was there a declining market for common and medium cows. Both good cows and choice to prime steers get the most attention.

December slaughter of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs under federal inspection was larger than December, 1942. Cattle slaughter for 1943 at 11,727,141 was short around 630,000 from a year earlier, while the calf slaughter at 5,209,266 was off 550,000. Sheep and lamb totals of 23,362,796 were up 1,738,000. There were 63,431,430 hogs slaughtered—a gain of around 9,500,000 head.

December movement of replacement cattle and calves into the Corn Belt totaled 162,391, or nearly 61,000 more than in December, 1942. The movement

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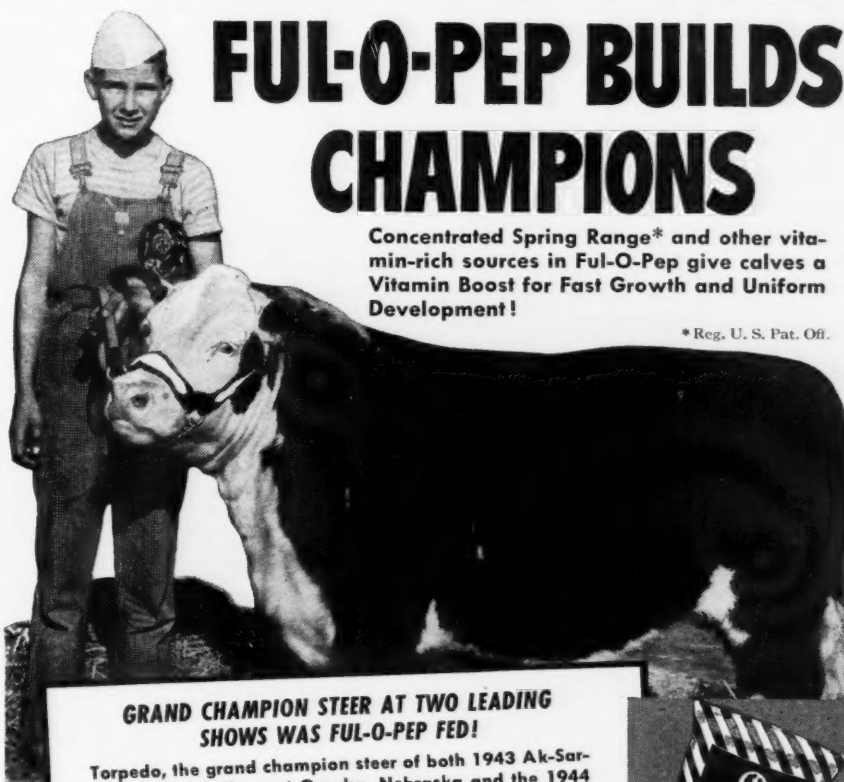
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GRAND CHAMPION STEER AT TWO LEADING SHOWS WAS FUL-O-PEP FED!

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PROOF OF THE FACT that Ful-O-Pep builds champions, comes from several of the nation's leading livestock shows in 1943. Grand Champion steer at the Ak-Sar-Ben Show, grand champion carload of feeder calves at the Denver show, grand champion carload of steers at Chicago, Junior Champion and Reserve Grand Champion at North Dakota State . . . these and other winners were fed on rations which included Ful-O-Pep Feeds.

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THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, DEPT. B-74, CHICAGO 4, ILL.

February, 1944

direct from the range showed more decrease than those going from the public markets. The accumulative total for July through December was 1,713,966, or around 178,000 less than a like period in 1942. Of the eight states reporting, increases were reported for Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, while decreases were indicated for Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska.

Market supplies of stocker and feeder cattle and calves the past month were uneven but mostly moderate. Demand was not so brisk but that was partly because good and choice kinds were not very plentiful, many feeders still giving such kinds the preference, especially if already fleshy and carrying some weight. Prices were on the decline at most points, and at Chicago mid-January levels were chiefly 50 cents below a month earlier.

It has been estimated that from 70 to 90 per cent of the current hog supplies come within the 200- to 300-pound weight range, those over 300 pounds making up about 2 to 6 per cent. The market has been more or less irregular except on "support" hogs. It was largely a stationary market at Chicago for good to choice 200- to 300-pound hogs, excepting for a premium over a month earlier on those between 270 to 300 pounds which during the period were added to the "support" weight. Hogs from 180 pounds down at mid-January were strong to 40 cents above a month ago, while those above 300 pounds showed 25 to 40 cents decline. Sows for the period showed mostly 50 to 75 cents decline.

Top was \$13.75, the support price, every day, but there were fluctuations on weights below 200 pounds and above 300 pounds. On the close most of the hogs below 200 pounds were selling at \$11.25 to \$13.25, and the lighter the weight the lower the price. Hogs above 300 pounds finished largely at \$12.50 to \$13.25. Sows sold at \$11.75 to \$12.25, with the bulk at \$11.85 to \$12.15.

Another Month of It

Undoubtedly hog receipts will continue rather liberal for another month, and then let up considerably. It may result in better market prices, and some go so far as to indicate that perhaps the ceiling price of \$14.75 may be reached by late March. Some reduction in production is in sight, as hog growers are aware that the floor price next Oct. 1 will drop to \$12.50.

Omaha reported a saleable record supply of 52,000 hogs on Jan. 16, and on that day packers had around 4,000

direct. Up to noon that session buyers had purchased about 31,000 hogs and a holdover of about 20,000 was then indicated although it was uncertain, because at that hour trucks loaded with hogs were still in line for blocks awaiting unloading.

Lambs Down

The number of sheep and lambs on feed on Jan. 1, 1944, was the smallest in the last four years, according to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture. The estimated number of 5,941,000 was 15 per cent below a year earlier, and compares with a 10-year (1932-41) average number of 5,849,000.

Eleven Corn Belt states estimated 3,619,000 on feed, 16 per cent under a year ago, 7 per cent below 1942, and 2 per cent down from 1941, but larger than any other year. The decrease in Kansas was largest, the Jan. 1, 1944 and Jan. 1, 1943, figures being respectively 924,000 and 321,000. This difference is mostly in the number of lambs being fattened on wheat pasture. There was an increase of about 100,000 in Iowa.

The estimated number outside of the Corn Belt was placed at 2,322,000, or 12 per cent decrease from a year earlier, and the smallest since 1935. A 5 per cent decrease, or about 100,000 head, was reported for the 11 western states, with reductions in all states except Nevada and California. There were 825,000 estimated for Colorado, a drop of 4 per cent, and most of the loss was in the Arkansas Valley. The increased numbers in California were in the Imperial Valley, with reduction in most other areas.

Lambs are reported to have made good gains in the states and areas where lamb feeding is of importance, but in the southern Great Plains region from Kansas to New Mexico snow during December made what feed there was on wheat pastures largely inaccessible, and the bad blizzard of early January was hard on lambs. Marketings in January and February may be relatively large, but in view of high prices of feed grains and hay it is probable that lambs will be fed to lighter weights than usual.

The number of lambs on feed in the late marketing areas of Colorado and the Scottsbluff section of Nebraska-Wyoming is about as large as last year. Reductions in Montana, Wyoming, and New Mexico ranged from 5 to 7 per cent, but the decreases were considerably less than seemed probable a few months ago.

Both sheep and lamb prices gave a good account of themselves during the month and the close of the period was

practically at the high point, with indication that further upturns may develop before the crest of the advance is recorded. Good shipping demand was evidenced for good and choice lambs, most of which were fed westerns and some of which were rather weighty, as owners are topping off big lambs first and sending the fattest to market. Mid-January prices for slaughter lambs at Chicago were generally 75 cents to \$1 higher. Yearlings showed 50 cents to \$1 upturn. Fat ewes gained 75 cents to \$1.25.

Wool and Hide Trade

By H.W.F.

WOOL

ANNOUNCEMENT LATE IN December by the War Production Board that the disposal of the stock pile of 330,000,000 pounds of light shrinking wool was being considered caused much discussion in the wool trade. The manner in which the liquidation will be accomplished is a matter of the future. A group of wool growers, topmakers, and manufacturers has been suggested to the Defense Supplies Corporation to act as an advisory committee. Before mid-January it was announced that an auction sale would be held in Boston on January 18, at which a total of 5,521,059 pounds of South American wools will be offered. Of this amount 3,620,859 pounds are washed or scoured, and 1,900,200 pounds are grease wools. Rights are reserved to reject any and all bids, and to set prices below which sales will not be permitted. If all lots cannot be offered that day, the sale will continue on January 19.

Commercial insurance rates for wool from the east coast of South America to Atlantic and gulf ports of the United States were reduced 1 per cent to a new rate of 2½ per cent. Replacement orders for foreign wools were considerably smaller than rates of consumption. Sales of foreign wools were limited to offerings which can be delivered in the near future. Exports of wool from Argentina for the year ending Sept. 30, 1943, totaled 183,290 bales against 259,444 bales the previous year. Approximately 75 per cent of the raw wool being consumed by the wool industry is of foreign origin.

There was an increase of 25 to 30 per cent over a year ago in the Argentine exportable surplus of wool for the season which began Oct. 1, and this is a new record, this surplus being estimated at 780,000,000 pounds. Production is expected to equal the large clip of last year. Since the war began, Argentina has depended to a large extent on the United States market to absorb large quantities that were formerly marketed in Europe. One-third of the Argentine production is of medium and fine qualities. Toward the end of the current season, there was much speculative buying of coarse wools. The new clip in Uruguay is estimated at 134,000,000 pounds—an increase of 3 per cent as

Cost of Insemination

What is the charge for having a cow artificially inseminated? One of the breeding associations in leasing bulls for artificial insemination charges \$3 per semen sample and "10 points for each percentile that five daughters' average yearly fat record is above the breed average for the given age and class," according to *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*. If the bull has fewer than five milking daughters, the rate is scaled down—50 cents for a yearling bull and a 25-cent annual increase to \$1.50 at five years of age.

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compared with the revised figures for 1942-43.

A request for an increase of 10 cents and upwards per hour by representatives of woolen and worsted textile workers had a tendency to slow down sales of cloth for civilian use on the part of manufacturers. Mills continue to fall behind in civilian orders as a result of some shortage of help, but to a larger extent because of the need to replace machinery. Production of cloth is now on about a basis of two-thirds civilian and one-third army orders, compared with three-fourths for army orders at the peak of the demand.

Record sales were made at a convention of clothiers in Boston. This was in line with results in other cities. Orders received by manufacturers of civilian cloth have so far exceeded available supply that most business is being done on an allotment basis. Reports of sales of men's clothing from 34 states show an increase in November, 1943, of 23 per cent over 1942, and for the first 11 months of 1943 an increase of 18 per cent compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

The quartermaster corps recently announced it was ready to take delivery on orders deferred last summer, including 3,400,000 blankets, 171,000 yards of flannel, 4,400,000 yards of 18-ounce serge, and 3,600,000 yards of 32-ounce melton overcoating.

Total appraisals by the Commodity Credit Corporation to the close of 1943 aggregated 241,531,183 pounds, composed of 93,865,733 pounds of territory, 78,828,451 pounds of fleece, 42,520,933 pounds of Texas, 24,625,124 pounds of pulled, 1,608,691 pounds of scoured wool, and 82,251 pounds of Karakul wool. Appraisals for the week of Jan. 8, 1944, totaled 2,976,935 pounds, of which approximately 2,250,000 pounds were grease wools, and the remainder pulled or shorn wools. Total appraisal of the 1943 clip, including all types, on Jan. 8 was 244,508,118 pounds.

Domestic wools continued inactive at Boston, although there was more ac-

tivity in foreign wools at mid-January, as buyers were more willing to buy to arrive lots. This change in attitude was due to the general belief that little stockpile wool will be offered in the very near future.

Hides

Trading in hides was confined largely to unfilled orders. It appeared as though all permits would be filled. New permits become effective Jan. 31. Meetings between hide advisory committees and government officials in Washington to discuss the final draft of a twice-postponed amendment to Schedule 9 will be held late in January so that proper arrangements will be complete by Feb. 1.

Many intended to complete stock-on-hand reports before showing interest in much dealing. The packer market for hides was rather unsettled but ceiling prices were predominant. Large interests were well cleared up, and some of the small concerns had little desirable to offer. Quotations were as follows: heavy and light native steer and cow, 15 cents; branded, 14 cents; and native bull, 12 cents.

Country hide trade was of little consequence and some of the offerings were disappointing. Supplies were not very liberal and practically everything was absorbed. Prices were as follows: native, all weights, and extremes, 28 to 42 pounds, 15 cents, with branded offerings at 14 cents.

Allowable wettings of cattle hides have been increased to 225 per cent, or 75 per cent per month of the average monthly soakings of 1942. Calf and kip skin soaking was raised to 270 per cent, or 90 per cent of the monthly 1942 average.

Receipts of hides at Chicago for 1942 were over 263,000,000 pounds, about 5,000,000 pounds more than a year earlier. Shipments from Chicago totaled above 217,000,000 pounds, nearly 70,000,000 pounds less than in 1942.

Purchase of foreign hides was about as usual but there was no particular activity. All sales were under British-American agencies.

storing of huge quantities of feedstuffs. Instead, no policy has been followed for the building up of cattle numbers and neglect has been shown in failure to store feedstuffs as insurance against Australia's seasonal drought conditions. The development of the feed shortage is pointed out as a direct contrast to conditions in Britain, where nearly every farm has its own fodder reserve, mainly silage.

The growing and storing of feeding stuffs and encouraged preservation of as many young well-bred female cattle as possible for breeding purposes (by means of a bonus system, if necessary) are strongly urged as essential steps in bettering the production of beef. Also recommended is an assurance on returns by guaranteed minimum prices to breeders and feeders.

AUSTRALIA'S WARTIME BEEF SITUATION

THE "AUSTRALASIAN," IN A SEPTEMBER issue, summarizes the disturbing aspects of wartime beef production in Australia, cited as a major factor contributing to the existing conditions, which mean for the country shortages of cattle numbers, of feeds, and of beef, the indiscriminate slaughter in the past five or six years of thousands of well-bred young female cattle—a slaughter which has made meat rationing inevitable in a country of prolific red meat eaters.

Beef production in the Commonwealth should at this time be at a maximum figure, according to the article, and provision should have been made for the

February, 1944

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Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; The Cattleman, \$1; Florida Cattleman, \$1; National Live Stock Producer, 50c; Texas Live Stock Journal, \$1; NRA Round-Up (rodeos), 50c; The Sheepman, \$1; New Mexico Stockman, \$1; Breeder-Feeder (Brahmans), \$1; Pacific Stockman, \$1.

Horses

National (saddle) Horseman, \$5; Chronicle (weekly, breeding, fox hunting, racing, shows), \$5; Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Saddle and Bridle, \$4; Thoroughbred (horse) Record, weekly, \$4; Rider & Driver, (horses, sport, pleasure), \$3.50; Iowa Horseman, \$2; Palomino Horse, \$1.50; Spokesman & Harness World, (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Bit & Spur, \$1.50.

Dairying

Dairyland News, s. m., 50c; Dairyman's Journal, 35c; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1.

Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.

Farming

American Farm Youth, 75c; Fletcher's Farming, 50c; Co-operative (farmers') Digest, \$2.

Goats

American Dairy Goat News, \$1; Goat World, \$2 (6 mos., \$1).

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50; Pigeon News (fancy only), \$1.50.

Poultry

Northeastern Poultryman (2 yrs.), \$1; Cackle & Crow, \$1; Pacific Poultryman, 50c; Bantam Magazine, \$1.

Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Am. Sm. Stock Farmer (rabbits only), 50c.

Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

Other Specialties

The Soybean Digest, \$1.50; New Agriculture (sugar beets only), \$2; American Fur Breeder (mink, etc.), \$1; Small Commercial Animals and Fowls, 50c; Southern Sportman, q., (12 issues), \$1.50.

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INFANT YEAR NEWS FROM OLD KENTUCKY

By DAVID I. DAY

WHILE IN LOUISVILLE, KY., RE-
cently I received a letter from a
county agent. Investigation leads him to
believe that quite a few in his county
who have been out of cattle feeding the



David I. Day

last year or even
two or three years
are now buying
western calves for
their 1944 feed-
lots; that north-
eastern Indiana
territory has been
trending gradually
the past 20 years
toward home herds
of commercial cat-
tle. There are
many excellent
farm herds of the
Angus, Shorthorn,
Hereford, and mixed cattle in that part
of the country—very small herds of 10
or 12 cows on up. There are also some
excellent registered herds there. The
average farmer feels it is better most
years to provide his own calves, but this
year some of the old western calf feed-
ers are back in business.

I traveled from Louisville to Paducah
along the Ohio River in early January
and noted a lethargy in many spots as
regards all livestock. I think the hog
situation has a lot to do with this. The
various markets were glutted with pork-
ers, the price was unattractive, the grad-
ing in many instances quite unsatis-
factory. Being glum about that, it was
easy for farmers to be a little glum
about cattle feeding and sheep feeding.
The poultrymen were adding their song
of woe, eggs having tumbled down a
dozen cents a dozen in a single day. In
short, the farmers were feeling that
they were being pushed around no little.

Occasionally there was a cheerful soul
in sight. I spent the night with a farmer
who had shipped 45 Shorthorn steers
just before the middle of December.
They averaged 1,205 pounds and sold at
\$15.75. He felt he made some money and
is back with another bunch of likely
steers, very close to choice grading.

There seemed to be no particular feed
shortage along the river. Quite a lot of
corn and oats and some barley are still
stored on the farms. The barns are
bulging with hay and there is more sil-
age than one would expect, considering
the labor shortage of 1943. My opinion
is that after a little while those who
have sworn off cattle will see their way
clear to buy some in order to get rid
of the roughage. In the matter of hogs,
it will take quite a while to get going
again even if these farmers wanted to.
They have sent their brood sows along
with the young swine to market in
hundreds of cases.

Unless all signs fail, there will be a
strange upheaval at the general elec-
tions in 1944. Everyone seen seems to

have a well-nourished grouch against
the administration's manner and method
of operating the home front. At any
rate, this is quite definitely true among
livestock men, big and little, and to-
tally without regard to past political
affiliations. I think the trouble is that
the men in charge in Washington have
held themselves aloof too long and do
not know the situation or the sentiment
back in the sticks.

All along the route traversed, a vast
deal of distillery slop is fed to beef
cattle. Kentucky distilleries are pro-
ducing fully a third of all industrial al-
cohol in the country. Slop production at
the distilleries jumped about 100 per
cent, I was told, in 1942 and 1943, so
that over 200,000 head of cattle have
been largely on this kind of feed. To
men inexperienced in feeding this slop,
the dangers therein are not apparent,
and a great deal of trouble was had on
many farms. Occasionally a man would
quit feeding slop when, as a matter of
truth, it is fine feed if used properly.
The trouble is that slop of this sort is
definitely deficient in both minerals
and vitamin A.

Where no minerals and no additional
vitamin A were provided, cattle have died
on heavy distillery slop feeding. Other
animals have turned blind, gone lame,
bloated up, and showed other signs of
wrong feeding. I talked to a large ten-
ant farmer who has fed as much dis-
tillery slop as anyone, probably. He sup-
plements with yellow corn for vitamin
A. He keeps ground limestone and salt
before the cattle. He feeds alfalfa and
red clover roughage. Many others have
learned the trick of making profits on
distillery slop feeding without running
any risk.

This man regards the beef producer
as being in a more favorable position
this year than anyone in the livestock
field. He cannot see how a sufficient
amount of beef can be produced to take
care of the needs of 1944, and so feels
that the slaughter cattle prices will
hover around ceiling prices each week.
On an average he does not believe the
quality will be up to normal times be-
cause too much low-grade roughage is
going into low-grade cattle. Naturally,
a lot of good stuff will go to market
as it has been doing—with not too much

finish. However, there are exceptions to
this general rule, and his own farm is
one.

He has part westerns and part natives,
mostly good quality, and not much of
his roughage is poor. He has lots of
fine alfalfa and red clover hay and
raises lots of corn and oats. Being a
"natural feeder" he plans to send as
good cattle to market as the conditions
will justify. A good many of his neigh-
bor farmers will be in the same posi-
tion. They have rich river bottom corn
lands, second bottom land bringing fine
legume hays, and grains. At his direc-
tion I drove to the farm of a relative
who is feeding out as nice a bunch of
Angus as you will see at any time. They
are running on an alfalfa field in winter
except in rainy spells and eat from a
portable cattle feeder—as nice a job as
you will ever see. He likes portable
feeders to get an even distribution of
fertilizer value over his land.

Even in the face of so much dissatis-
faction, many men evidently are still
strong in the cattle faith. On the ride
down the river I noticed three barns
built of native timber, all about new,
and all evidently designed for cattle.
Among the younger men there is more
optimism, even with many likely to be
called from cattle feeding to soldiering
under present prospects. Most of the
real sulking in the tents is done by older
men who have been exasperated by one
thing and another which looks to them
like a deliberate effort to centralize all
authority at Washington.

Snow was falling as I skirted the river
edge of Union County in Kentucky, noted
as the first county in the United States
to be free from the baleful influence of
scrub sires of all sorts. It is a county
mostly of hills, but its reputation is
nation-wide and many great herds of
registered beef cattle have been devel-
oped there. The establishment of Camp
Breckenridge, spreading over many
square miles, meant the end of many
fine farms and many herds of cattle.

The hills with the blanket of white,
crunchy snow were a lovely sight and
most of the cattle had sought the shel-
ter of barns and sheds. In conversation
with business men in Uniontown I heard
of quite a few sales of registered beef
cattle, the price average indicating from

Western Horse

The stock horses of the West come of a predominating kind of riding
horses and are descendants from the Spanish horses taken into Mexico in 1519
and subsequent years by the Spaniards, according to the Horse and Mule Asso-
ciation of America. These horses spread up into the southwestern part of the
United States with Spanish settlers. Eventually many of them came into the
ownership of Indians. By 1700 they had spread over much of the Southwest.
They were fast, agile, hardy stock, of Arab and Barb descent, as the Spanish
horses taken into Mexico were of that breeding.

Within the last 75 years ranchmen have bred mares of this blood to sires
of practically every light breed. Thoroughbred sires have predominated,
though Quarter-Horse sires have been much used in the Southwest, and a con-
siderable number of Arab sires have been used in the last 30 years. Arab
stallions are gaining popularity, as their "get" is consistently larger than they
are, and they sire useful, docile stock out of either riding or draft type mares.

another angle the fine faith the Ohio River Valley folk maintain in beef cattle and in good ones at that. Stopped at one farm feeding out 75 steers, good Texas Whiteface animals, using a wide variety of hay, corn stover, and a grain mixture of corn, oats, and barley. The owner said: "Things fluctuate, but over a period of 30 years beef feeding has been my best bet always."

Parity Parodied

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTHERN Commissioners of Agriculture at Memphis, Tenn., has circulated an editorial appearing in a December issue of New York's *Wall Street Journal*. It deals with what it terms "free-wheeling parity," which, it seems, would be redefined, in that it would mean the prosperity of the farmer would be "determined by what someone else does." The premise is taken that when city folks did well parity would be fixed to allow farm folks to do well also, but if city folks didn't do well, so wouldn't the farmer. The farmer would thus be faced with the unhappy prospect of having his degree of prosperity determined entirely on the actions and fortunes of others. The editorial states, additionally, that parity would be used as "an excuse to juggle prices so that farmers would do what someone in Washington thought they should do. One crop would be made unprofitable and others would be made profitable."

This analysis of the farmer's unattractive lot is climaxed with a ray of hope, based on the fact that farmers who go exactly contrary to what Washington advises do very well.

Calendar

FEBRUARY

- 3-4—New Mexico Wool Growers' Ass'n convention, Albuquerque.
- 4-5—Arizona Cattle Growers' Ass'n convention, Tucson.
- 4-5—Arizona Hereford Association Show and Sale, Tucson.
- 4-13—Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition, Houston.
- 28-29—Hereford Roundup Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
- 29-Mar. 1—Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Ass'n convention, Houston, Tex.

MARCH

- 3-4—National Aberdeen-Angus sale and show, Chicago.
- 6—South Dakota Hereford Breeders' Ass'n show and sale, Aberdeen.
- 7-9—Kansas Livestock Ass'n convention, Wichita.
- 10-19—Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth.

JUNE

- 8-10—Nebraska Stock Growers' Association convention, Scottsbluff.
- 9-10—North Dakota Stockmen's Association convention, Dickinson.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	Jan. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1943	Jan. 1 5-Yr. Av. 1939-43
Frozen Beef	211,616,000	172,866,000	120,503,000	84,764,000
Cured Beef	14,374,000	13,460,000	6,531,000	16,168,000
Total Pork	509,123,000	383,118,000	490,476,000	502,950,000
Lamb and Mutton	36,216,000	31,267,000	34,819,000	11,244,000
Miscellaneous Meats	137,138,000	114,395,000	85,767,000	91,790,000
Lard	146,407,000	114,493,000	83,776,000	168,288,000
Rendered Pork Fat	14,430,000	16,491,000	7,557,000
Total Poultry	225,843,000	197,880,000	187,943,000	184,290,000

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Jan. 18, 1944	Dec. 15, 1943	Jan. 15, 1943
Steers—Choice	\$15.50-17.00	\$15.75-17.00	\$15.50-16.75
Steers—Good	13.75-16.00	13.75-16.00	14.25-15.75
Steers—Medium	11.50-14.00	11.50-14.00	11.75-14.25
Heifers—Good-Choice	13.75-16.25	13.75-16.00	13.50-15.75
Cows—Good	11.25-12.50	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00
Vealers—Good-Choice	13.50-15.00	13.50-15.00	14.00-16.00
Calves—Good-Choice	10.50-12.00	10.50-12.00	12.25-14.00
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Gd.-Ch.	11.25-12.75	11.50-13.25	12.25-14.25
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Com.-Med.	9.00-11.25	9.00-11.50	10.00-12.25
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	13.75 only	13.75 only	14.65-14.90
Lambs—Good-Choice	15.50-15.85	14.25-14.75	15.50-16.15
Yearling Wethers—Good-Choice	13.25-13.85	12.25-13.25	13.25-14.50
Ewes—Good-Choice	7.50- 8.00	6.25- 7.25	7.50- 8.85

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	New York Jan. 14, 1944	New York Jan. 15, 1943
FRESH BEEF AND VEAL—		
Steer—Choice	\$21.50-22.25	\$23.50-23.75
Steer—Good	20.50-21.25	22.50-22.75
Yearling Steer—Choice	21.50-22.25	23.50-23.75
Yearling Steer—Good	20.50-21.25	22.50-22.75
Cow—Commercial	18.50-19.25	20.50-20.75
Veal—Choice	21.50-22.25	22.25-26.50
Veal—Good	20.50-21.25	20.00-25.50
FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON—		
Lamb—Choice	26.00-26.75	28.00-28.25
Lamb—Good	24.50-25.25	26.50-26.75
Ewe—Good	13.25-14.00	15.25-15.50
Ewe—Commercial	12.00-12.75	14.00-14.25
FRESH PORK CUTS—		
Loin—8-12 lbs.	25.25-26.00	28.00-28.75

LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

	1943 December	1942	1943 Full Year	1942
RECEIPTS—				
Cattle	1,508,964	1,319,859	18,190,378	17,979,227
Calves	462,707	525,556	5,693,520	6,680,515
Hogs	4,603,179	4,224,566	41,076,613	34,415,107
Sheep and Lambs	2,312,953	2,378,741	30,466,877	28,210,940
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—				
Cattle	271,694	330,416	4,227,242	4,030,193
Calves	40,657	79,749	746,904	1,074,212
Hogs	67,173	64,584	859,200	638,920
Sheep and Lambs	219,945	324,396	5,040,474	4,788,294
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—				
Cattle	1,190,853	982,403	11,717,141	12,347,369
Calves	528,775	475,671	5,209,266	5,759,694
Hogs	7,566,817	6,777,890	63,431,430	53,896,881
Sheep and Lambs	2,257,936	2,174,601	23,362,798	21,624,689

THE WAR BOND DOLLAR DOES 2 JOBS:



Buys war equipment
TODAY
Buys farm equipment
TOMORROW



ROUND THE RANGE

WESTERN LIVESTOCK AND RANGE REPORT

Western ranges in early January had a fair to good supply of winter feed, with some poor feed in the southern Great Plains and the Southwest. Mild, open weather during December permitted general use of pastures and ranges and helped save other feeds. Livestock wintered well under generally favorable weather except in local areas. The report of the Denver western livestock office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics continues:

Arizona.—Soil moisture condition bettered; old range feed short; strong demand for farm pastures and other feeds; some snow covering in north; livestock fair to good.

California.—Rains too late to prevent sharp lowering in pasture and range condition; stock starting new year in less favorable condition than in past three years; feed short and new growth late.

Colorado.—Range and pasture declined as snow covered considerable of winter ranges; cattle and sheep good, with some shrinkage; high protein feed short.

Idaho.—Ranges mostly open, with fair soil moisture and feed fair to good; hay apparently adequate; stock good.

Kansas (western).—Local feed shortages developed in southwest but generally sufficient feed; feed covered by snow in southwest and some losses occurred; little demand for stock.

Montana.—Weather permitted use of range feed; hay appeared ample, with heavy demand for grain; stock generally good to very good.

Nebraska (western).—Favorable weather conserved hay and roughage short in some areas; ranges dry and open in December, with fairly good feed; demand for hay heavy and protein situation acute; cattle good.

Nevada.—Range generally good except in local western areas; winter range favorable, permitting full use; stock very good.

New Mexico.—Much of northern and higher areas snow covered; range feed short and locally grown feeds limited. Supplements and concentrates badly needed in north; stock showed shrinkage in snowy areas; concentrates shortage may cause losses.

North Dakota.—Feed generally ample; weather permitted considerable use of pasture and range; livestock good.

Oklahoma.—Range and pasture short, with limited soil moisture and snow covering in northwest; feeds scarce and high; cattle and calves fair.

Oregon.—Pastures and ranges grazed later than usual and hay and grain conserved; old grass and some green feed

available on lower ranges along coast and at some interior points; cattle and sheep good.

South Dakota (western).—Ranges mostly open, with ample feed, but dry; some water shortage; stock very good.

Texas.—Moisture conditions improved; range and pasture fair, with roughage and protein needed in northwest, parts of Edwards Plateau, and west; snow in Panhandle caused shrinkage and urgent need for supplements; cattle fair to good, with considerable shrinkage in northwest and some local areas; sheep fairly good; protein needed for severe weather.

Utah.—Grazing improved and use of desert ranges continued; range feed fair to good; hay and other feeds short to ample; stock generally good.

Washington.—Ranges mostly open, with generally good range feed; commercial hay short but ranch and farm supplies adequate; cattle and sheep good.

Wyoming.—Range feed fully used and fair to good, with short feed in central, south-central, and other local areas; stock good; supplements limited in some range areas; urgent need of concentrates for severe weather.

Conditions of cattle and ranges as of Jan. 1, with comparisons, follow:

State	RANGES					CATTLE				
	Jan. 1944	Dec. 1943	Jan. 1943	20-Year Av. 1923-42		Jan. 1944	Dec. 1943	Jan. 1943	20-Year Av. 1923-42	
North Dakota	84	83	82	75		87	87	87	84	
South Dakota										
Montana	85	86	87	78		87	88	89	86	
Wyoming	80	80	84	81		86	86	86	88	
Nebraska (western)	84	84	89	82		87	88	91	88	
Kansas (western)	73	75	87	71		79	84	91	87	
Colorado	78	82	86	81		86	87	90	89	
Oklahoma	64	65	81	71		74	74	84	80	
Texas	73	73	83	78		76	78	85	81	
New Mexico	78	78	87	80		81	83	89	84	
Idaho	85	85	83	83		87	89	88	90	
Washington	81	83	77	83		86	84	82	87	
Oregon	81	81	79	84		85	84	83	88	
Utah	81	79	84	83		89	89	89	88	
Nevada	88	86	84	86		93	92	88	90	
Arizona	79	79	70	81		82	83	76	84	
California	70	74	78	77		80	84	85	84	
Average Western Range States (weighted)	77	78	83	79		81	83	87	85	

Equivalent of reported conditions: 49 or below is very bad; 50-59, bad; 60-69, poor; 70-79, fair; 80-89, good; 90-99, very good; 100 and over is excellent, unusual.

Outstanding Performance

Outstanding in the livestock and meat situation of the past year are (1) production of meats in excess of 24,000,000,000 pounds—the highest on record and nearly again as large as average pre-war volume, (2) average consumption per capita, notwithstanding rationing and requirements of the armed forces and allies, of about 132 pounds—approximately the same as pre-war average, according to the American Meat Institute.

FARM SCIENCE NOTES

Prevention of needless cattle losses from shipping fever is a stringent necessity in wartime, the Department of Agriculture warns, and points out that the disease is largely preventable. A high degree of immunity may be established by vaccinating animals with either bacterin or aggressin, and best results can be obtained by treating feeder and stocker cattle with either of these biological products at least 10 days before shipment. Thin or young animals, particularly, may suffer from this ailment either in transit or after having endured prolonged travel under poor weather conditions.

* * *

Twenty-five grams of phenothiazine, well mixed with a pound of moist grain, is the standard dose for a ewe to keep it free from nodular worms and related injurious parasites. For convenience, the animals may be treated in groups of about 10 ewes at one trough. A single treatment will remove most of the worms, but two treatments about a month apart are more effective. While the ewes, together with any lambs born, remain indoors, the manure should be removed from their pens at least twice a week. This manure probably will contain some live worm larvae, so it should not be spread on any land to be occupied by sheep. Treat during the winter to protect spring lambs, the Department of Agriculture advises.

* * *

Sheep blinded by too much wool growth on the face cannot see to graze well, and Department of Agriculture experiments in Idaho have shown that "open-face" ewes produce about 10 per cent more pounds of lamb in a year than wool-blind or partly wool-blind ewes. By breeding sheep with little or none of this facial wool covering, farmers can gradually reduce the objectionable wool-blindness in their flocks. Sheep-husbandry research has proved the formerly popular belief that an abundance of wool on the face indicated a heavy fleece and a profitable animal is completely untrue, and results from the selection of open-faced sheep for breeding show that the wool-blind characteristic is apparently hereditary.

* * *

Following introduction a few years ago by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the drug phenothiazine, thousands of horses have been treated successfully with it. Some, however, have developed temporary anemia or jaundice after the treatment, and a few have died. In limited tests conducted at Auburn, Ala., research workers have found evidence indicating that a horse's diet may determine if toxic conditions will result from such treatments. Thus, horses on a ration of white corn and poor grade Johnson grass hay—both low in pro-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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tein—developed anemia and jaundice following medication with phenothiazine, while horses on a ration of oats and No. 2 leafy alfalfa hay showed no toxemia after treatment.

* * *

The test-and-slaughter method carried out under official veterinary supervision has practically eradicated the dangerous and infectious disease, glanders.

Conventionalities

Quite a few familiar faces were missing this year. Wm. B. Wright, Deeth, Nev., who was to lead discussion on the labor problem, wired at the last minute that the flu had got him and kept him home. We hope it's only the mild kind.

* * *

Those who might have thought that Andrew Johnston, having sold his ranch and cattle at Alpha, N. D., would not be at the convention, were mistaken. Mr. Johnston, as always, put in his friendly appearance at the Denver meeting, and not only that, but still had his hand in directing affairs of the association and will continue to boost it. He hit out for the South after the convention.

* * *

Among new faces were those of Secretary Leon Weeks of the Idaho Cattle-men's Association, and Allison Johnson, secretary of the Nebraska Stock Growers' Association. Mr. Weeks' headquarters are at Boise, Ida., Mr. Johnson's at Alliance, Neb. These men the past year have taken hold of the work of their respective associations in a fine way. Another newcomer was Ray Kalkbrenner, Rapid City, S. D., secretary of the South Dakota Stock Growers' Association, who took over that office two years ago.

* * *

George A. Cross, Dubois, Wyo., wrote at convention time that he was still getting around in a wheel chair at his Cross Ranch and would not be able to attend the meeting, "so tell all the boys hello for me."

* * *

Only illness prevented the attendance of Manville Kendrick, Sheridan, Wyo., son of the late Senator Kendrick of Wyoming. In a wire to President Boice he sent his "regards to all."

* * *

Two juniors up from Arizona, Betty Lo Aiken, Chino Valley, and Ellis Mercer, Sombrero Butte, arrived sans baggage and, even though young Mercer religiously met all the incoming busses, they were left without their checked parcels during the three days. But young people don't complain about things like that. This young cattleman not long ago rode the last pony express in the United States—a steep little route between the two mining camps of

ders. By blood-testing all suspicious cases and destroying any animals giving a positive reaction, the year ended June 30, 1943, has disclosed only one known case in the United States of this disease which formerly was common in horses and most particularly in army horses and mules in wartime. The elimination of glanders in these animals is important also to human health, as the disease is transmissible to man

Sombrero Butte and Copper Creek. His fellow traveler, Miss Aiken, made a splendid talk before the convention. They came up with Mrs. Keith, secretary of the Arizona Stock Growers' Association.

* * *

Sherman Guttridge came down from the far Northwest. His ranch, or more precisely, the holdings in the Guttridge Estate, at Prairie City, Ore., were recently sold to an army contractor. Mr. Guttridge was born and raised on the ranch.

* * *

This year B. H. Heide, Chicago, general manager of the International Livestock Exposition, brought with him to the convention Wm. E. Ogilvie, Chicago, fine looking young assistant manager of the International, graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Heide has attended meetings for years.

* * *

John T. Caine III, new manager of the National Western Stock Show, was as busy as anyone in Denver, but he found time to drop in at the convention. Bull and breeding cattle exhibits and attendance at his show hit new records. One of the new features at the performance was the showing of horses grouped as to breed, and many undoubtedly for the first time got a chance to compare the wiry little Quarter-Horse, the regal Arab, the Palomino, the Thoroughbred, and the Standardbred.

* * *

Jack Crawford, attending from Yakima, Wash., has a nice outfit near there and an extraordinary way of operating. He fattens his own calves and butchers and sells direct to the cold storage locker trade. Of course, OPA regulations have changed this.

* * *

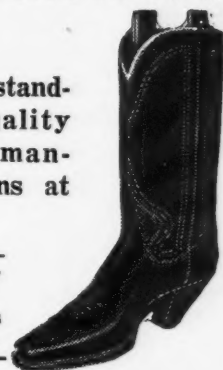
Chas. E. Myers, president of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, long-time, staunch supporter of the National, goes the mile-high city of Denver 2,000 feet better at his ranch at Evanston, which lies 7,238 feet above the seas. Mr. Myers is running the same brand that was adopted for his ranch in 1858, and, what is more, is still running offspring of the cattle that grazed there 84 years ago. Mr. Myers, Wyoming's No. 1 pioneer stockman, was born on the ranch.

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FOR SALE: Well improved irrigated ranch, with range permit for 1,000 head, all ranch equipment, horses, etc., and 2,000 tons hay in stack, for \$55,000, with 1,200 head good cattle at agreed price. Wire or write R. T. Manuel, Colorado, Texas.

I HAVE buyers for western cattle ranches at all times, want from 10 to 100 sections; also buyer for lease and 1,000 to 1,200 good whiteface cattle. R. T. Manuel, Colorado, Texas.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The *Sheep and Goat Raiser* reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscriptions, \$1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

ANGORA GOATS

Interested in Angora goats? Read the *Sheep and Goat Raiser*, Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas—the only ranch magazine published serving the Angora goat industry. Subscriptions, \$1.50. Sample copy 15 cents.

RANCH FOR SALE: 1,500 acres deeded land, 400 acres crop and hay lands, three artesian wells, modern log house, good barns and corrals, permanent permit to run 350 head on adjacent government reserve, 200 head of cattle. \$30,000. John Leahey, Searing, N. D.

Two North Dakota ranches, with 200 and 500 head good cattle, modern houses, artesian wells, solid turf, well sheltered, in scope of country that grows the best grass in the world. Terms on either place.

R. T. MANUEL, Colorado, Texas.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery.

WM. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wis.

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chances too!



LETTERS

CALIFORNIA NEEDS WARMTH

We have had good rains the past 10 days, followed by several frosts, and even some snow on the mountain tops. The majority of cattle here are thin—some older thin cows have died. We need some warm, sunny days. The grass has started up two to three inches in many places.—WALTER S. MARKHAM, Monterey County, Cal.

THE SUBSIDY

Why not get in and get a compromise on the subsidy, whereby the producers of beef will not be crippled, that our nation may have enough meat produced successfully to prosecute the winning of the war, if it is not possible or advisable to do away entirely with subsidies on everything? A nation not only needs but must have food, and more food, to carry on a war successfully, and we must all realize this before the damage has been done.—J. E. McNALLY, Colfax County, Neb.

(The American National at its meeting in Denver asked that subsidies be removed.—Ed.

WANTS MORE SNOW

Cattle in this locality went into the winter in very good condition and are doing well. We have lots of grass and have so far had very mild weather and practically no snow. A little more of the latter, I think, would be advantageous.—C. D. TERRETT, Rosebud County, Mont.

OLD BRAND

A letter from Henry Coe, San Jose, Cal., referring to his father, the late Harry W. Coe, informs us that the Coe brand, HC, has been recorded in California since 1858 and is one of the oldest in the West. Mr. Coe, who died last March at the age of 83, was a fine friend and loyal member of the American National.

MORE LETTERS

We have had a very mild winter so far; no snow to speak of and not much cold weather. I think perhaps range stock would do better with some snow, as the water situation is quite serious just at present. I would like to see more letters from others in other parts of the country.—C. W. MYERS, Golden Valley, County, N. D.

KEEPING IN TOUCH

I want to write and thank you for your generous offer to send me the *PRODUCER* without charge. I am interested in cattle, as I was raised on a ranch, and the only way to keep in touch with things new in the business is a good magazine.—PFC. JAMES N. WHITE, A.P.O., Seattle, Wash.

EARLY GRASS THIS SPRING

It has rained about four inches in the past two weeks (Jan. 6). Winter grass is coming nicely. Cattle are going into winter in good shape. We will have early grass in spring. Some yearling cattle are selling at \$12; there is no cow sale.—C. E. LEDBETTER, Eastland County, Tex.

TWO DRY YEARS

We have had two very dry years and are having exceptionally cold weather at present; but cattle are wintering in good shape. There will be no death loss or feeding in this immediate section. We had a rather heavy snow on Dec. 26.—W. E. McLAUGHLIN, Greenlee County, Ariz.

COMMON SENSE

It has been very dry the past two years. Some feed died out entirely. If we could make OPA see reason, chaotic conditions in the livestock business would be corrected. We don't want higher prices. We want common sense.—J. A. HARRISON & SON, Santa Cruz County, Ariz.

CONDITIONS GOOD

Range conditions are good. We have had no winter to speak of and some snow on dry range would help. But there is plenty of water. Cattle are in good condition.—CHARLES B. STUNKLE, Jackson County, S. D.

REAL WINTER

We are having some real winter weather around Laramie Peak. Cattle are in fair shape.—F. H. HOLLINGER, Albany County, Wyo.

VALUABLE

We find the *PRODUCER* very interesting. There is much valuable information for those who engage in the cattle business.—A. S. GILLESPIE, Albany County, Wyo.

COW AND HER CALF

Compliments to Chas. J. Belden, Pitchfork, Wyo., and to your magazine for the fine photo on the cover of your January, 1944, issue.—THEODORE B. JONES, Maricopa County, Ariz.

Meat Advertising

The American Meat Institute at annual meeting in Chicago several months ago decided to continue the packers' meat education program that has been running on a nation-wide scale for the past several years. The action was taken largely because of the publicity being given these days to meat substitutes, meatless days, etc. The institute said the campaign will have coverage 25 per cent wider than was the case last year. Radio is also being employed for this.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER